

THE ATHENÆUM.

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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OBJECTIONS TO THE INSTRUCTION OF THE PEASANTRY CONSIDERED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN an early number of your esteemed miscellany some remarks were given on the state of the peasantry in Devonshire, whom the writer represented as being in a more depressed and humiliated condition than most of their class throughout the kingdom. I am sorry to find these remarks confirmed in a late agricultural survey of that county, from which it manifestly appears that the circumstances of the labouring poor in general are very deplorable. The writer of that survey seems neither deficient in a humane sympathy for their sufferings, nor inattentive to the means for their relief; but there is one particular connected with them respecting which he has given an opinion that I cannot but regard as equally erroneous and prejudicial, and I therefore request permission to make an appeal on the subject to the enlightened readers of the Athenæum.

After having, I imagine, with more courtliness than accuracy, ascribed the establishment of Sunday schools to the spontaneous benevolence of their Majesties, he proceeds to say, that from their first foundation "he looked with a sort of dread to their probable consequences." This dread was inspired by the dangers of illuminating the minds of the peasantry, and thereby rendering them dissatisfied with their condition and desirous to meliorate it. To such an illumination he imputes the raving disposition of the Irish peasantry, and their frequent emigrations to the American states; and he attributes the German emigrations to the same cause. These poor people, it seems, were such adepts in reading and writing as to maintain correspondence with their emigrated friends, and to peruse flattering accounts in books of the advantages to be procured beyond the Atlantic, which made them restless and discontented under their present

lot. Now I cannot but think, that the want of potatoes to a half-naked Irishman in his turf cabin, and the deficiency of rye-bread to a poor German, who is also liable to be sold by his mercenary sovereign to fight battles in which he has no concern, are motives sufficiently urgent to induce them to quit their native country, upon the intelligence they might gain from common conversation, that there are countries in the world in which a poor man willing to labour is not doomed for life to a condition worse than that of his animal fellow-labourers; and without debarring them from the use of language, such a fact could not well be concealed from them. Of the real proficiency in letters of the nations above-mentioned I am unable to speak; but the German peasantry are perhaps the most steady and orderly in Europe, unless the Scotch be excepted, whose book-learning is not denied by this writer, but he supposes it is prevented from doing them much harm by the example of "the virtuous career of their pastor's life."

To imagine that the reading and writing acquired at a charity school usually gives such a literary turn to the scholar as to make him aspire to the envied station of a book-keeper or an exciseman, is to betray great ignorance of matter of fact. It is seldom, indeed, that such a facility is acquired in either as to render the practice of them other than an irksome task; and it is more likely that the young peasants, like many of their superiors, after becoming their own masters, should totally forget what they learned at school, than that they should keep up and augment their little acquirements. There is one thing, indeed, which such instruction as that of a Sunday school is not unlikely to fix permanently upon their minds, and which the prudent calculators of worldly advantages in every moral plan ought to take into the estimate—this is, a knowledge of their *duties*. With their *hardships* they are sure to be well acquainted without the information of books.

But the writer alluded to is not content with warning the Devonian gentry against the fatal consequences of teaching their peasantry to read and write; he goes so far as to say, that "the peasant's mind should never be inspired with a desire to amend his circumstances by the quitting of his cast." I feel it difficult, in commenting upon this sentence, to restrain those expressions of indignation which my feelings would prompt. *Cast!* Is that odious word to be applied to any order of men in a country like this? Is not the writer aware that the proper signification of *cast* is a division in society constituting an absolute and unalterable distinction not only of occupations, but of rights and privileges—and that its necessary effect is to nourish in the high the most arrogant contempt for the low, as a race of inferior beings, who, on their parts, are thereby sunk into the most abject self-abasement? And would he introduce such feelings among Englishmen?

Why should not the peasant look to the same reward for his skill and industry that all the other members of the community do—an elevation in the scale of society? What is there to draw such a line of separation between him and other persons who maintain themselves in their respective callings? The laws (thanks to our constitution) make

make no difference between him and other subjects of the state. He is no longer a serf, chained to the soil, and the property of its owner, like the cattle that till it. He is a freeman, upon whom his country calls for her defence in the hour of danger, and whose strong arm and stout heart are her best security. If the superior utility of his employment is made the plea for binding him irrevocably to it, besides that it is a very ungrateful return for his services, that plea is readily renounced when the object is to make him a soldier or a sailor. But what is the elevation in rank to which he would naturally aspire were he qualified by a little instruction? That of the very laborious condition of a small farmer—of cultivating with his own hands a piece of ground of which the fruits are to be his and not another's. And is not this an useful as well as a reasonable ambition? Will it not stimulate him to every possible exertion, and train him to those habits of frugality and industry which are the most essential virtues in his station?

I shall not take up your pages with a discussion of the general utility of instruction to the lower classes. So many solid arguments have been adduced in its favour by various writers, that one would hope few remain to be convinced except the incurably narrow and prejudiced. If fact be appealed to, the example of Scotland and of the northern parts of England is fully sufficient to prove that the usual concomitants of education among the poor are order, sobriety, and decency of manners. If a few whom nature has formed of "better clay" are thereby lifted into higher situations—if Cumberland produces from its peasantry curates and excisemen; and Scotland, poets, philosophers, and statesmen; society at least loses nothing, whilst a prolific population continues to supply abundant hands for that culture of the ground which is, perhaps, justly considered as the base of all national prosperity.

PHILANDER.

JOURNAL* OF A VOYAGE FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO ENGLAND.

By a Lady.—(Continued from page 10.)

On the 10th of January we had squally weather, with strong gales, and a keenness in the air that led us to believe we were not far distant from islands of ice.

Sunday, the 11th. Favourable breezes, which waisted us eight and nine knots an hour; the air keen and sharp; a good look out was kept in case ice should be seen. Being aware of the danger attending the vicinity of islands of ice, the desire I felt to see one was much damped. On the 13th, however, we relinquished all expectation of seeing ice, being in the latitude of 47° 36' 16" S. and the weather considerably warmer. Our distance from the Cape of Good Hope was that day reckoned to be 2804 miles.

We

We continued our voyage with moderate and steady breezes and some strong gales, and without any material occurrence till Friday the 30th of January (according to our reckoning) when at 4 o'clock *a. m.* I was awakened by the officer of the watch calling Captain K. to inform him that a strange sail was seen on the weather bow at the distance of six or seven miles. My fears would not suffer me to remain longer in bed. I hastened on deck, and saw the sail, which it was supposed was Spanish. The Buffalo stood towards her, with top-gallant-sails set, and the drum beat to quarters. It blew fresh from the eastward, and the strange sail carried a press of sail, which I secretly hoped might carry her out of our reach. After a chase of three hours we gained upon her considerably. The Buffalo, for a heavy sailing ship, did wonders; and at nine o'clock we discerned that she had a red colour flying, which was in a short time exchanged for a blue one: this strengthened the hopes of her being an enemy, supposing that she held out false colours. At length we came up with her, and brought her to by firing two shot from the forecastle. To the disappointment of our tars she proved to be the Merry Quaker, from Boston, bound to Batavia.

Meeting with this vessel, we were enabled to correct our account of time, and the next day, which, according to our reckoning, would have been Saturday the 31st, we called Friday the 30th, having gained a day by going east round the world.

On the 5th of February, early in the morning, we saw the Table land of the Cape of Good Hope, distant about five leagues; and anchored in Table Bay between 3 and 4 *p. m.* Cape Town has a beautiful appearance from the bay; it is extensive and regular, with many handsome buildings. I landed the morning after our arrival, and took up my residence with a very genteel Dutch family of the name of Lesueur, whose house adjoined the Company's gardens, which are very shady and pleasant. The hedges are all of myrtle, and the lofty trees are chiefly Cape-pines and oak. The governor's house is a handsome building, and is situated in the gardens. There are a number of delightful country residences only three or four miles from Cape Town, most of which I saw. One, belonging to a Mr. Zaun, attracted peculiar attention, from its beautiful situation and extensive gardens. The most agreeable excursion I had during our stay was to Constantia. The roads were infinitely better than I had been led to expect: they are bounded on one side by a range of lofty mountains, with gardens and vineyards at their base, to which some very good buildings are attached: an extensive plain, which has a very barren appearance, lies on the other side, beyond which are the mountains, inhabited by the natives.

On the 28th of February we weighed and made sail out of Table Bay, with a fresh breeze and fine clear weather. At the time we left the bay the ships on the expedition under the command of Sir Home Popham, were under weigh.*

After

* This sea phrase has been generally mis-spelt *under way*, by authors otherwise

After a run of ten days in the most delightful weather, we arrived at the island of St. Helena, where we found in the road four ships, a brig, and a schooner, waiting for convoy to England. A salute was fired from the fort, which was answered with fifteen guns from the Buffalo. Our stay at St. Helena was too short to allow me to form a correct opinion of it, farther than that its appearance is extremely romantic. The whole island is an assemblage of very lofty hills, with deep fertile vallies between them. On the summit of the highest hill, under shelter of which the town is built, stands a fortification, which, from its elevated situation amidst the clouds, I called the castle of Parnassus. From the little I saw of the island, I was highly prepossessed in its favour; and if the climate is in general as good (and I was informed by the inhabitants it was) as the specimen we had of it, it must be as healthy a spot as any in the Southern hemisphere.

Tuesday, March 17th. At half past five *a. m.* fired a gun, and made the signal for the convoy to weigh. At six weighed, returned a salute of fifteen guns from the fort on Ladder-hill. The convoy consisted of four ships, the Highland Chief, the Minerva, the Friendship, and the Varuna, and the Hope brig.

On the 22d at six *a. m.* saw the island of Ascension; the east end bearing W. N. W. six or seven leagues. At 12, dropped anchor with the convoy in fourteen fathoms. In the evening I attempted landing at Ascension, but it was found impracticable for ladies, owing to the surf, which had nearly swamped the boat. A party of gentlemen, with some seamen from each ship, stayed on shore all night to turn turtle. At eight o'clock on the following morning the boats returned. Four fine turtles, supposed to weigh each about 400lbs. were brought on board our ship, and about the same number fell to the lot of each ship. At 10 made the signal, and weighed anchor in company with the convoy. Two days afterwards we killed the first of our turtles, which contained upwards of 600 eggs.

Monday, the 30th. On crossing the line this day we received a visit from Neptune, accompanied by his wife and child, and his customary attendants and constables. Some of his suite were sent on board by Neptune, to announce his intended visit, and to enquire "What ship a-hoy," and the name of her commander. These enquiries being answered from the quarter-deck through a speaking-trumpet, and an invitation being sent to Neptune, he and his retinue came over the bows of the ship with his trident in his hand, and in a dress suited to the occasion. His godship, with Mrs. and Master Neptune, were placed in a car made out of an old cask, which was drawn in great state from the fore-castle to the quarter-deck. After a well-delivered speech to the commander, and the bestowal of his good wishes

wise correct, who are not acquainted with its origin. When the anchor is weighed, that is, its weight suspended from the bows, the ship is said to be under weigh. The similarity of sound has induced a supposition that the expression related to the progress or way the vessel makes.

wishes in a bumper of wine, Neptune cast his eyes around, and seeing a number of children, who, he observed, had never crossed the line before, he claimed the usual privilege, and upon their shrinking and endeavouring to conceal themselves, he gave orders to his constables to seize them; upon which nothing was to be heard but shrieks and cries, till, on their parents making him an offering, he politely withdrew. A most ludicrous scene then commenced, for Neptune having discovered that many of the ship's company, and most of the passengers, though they had crossed the line before, had never paid him the customary tribute, insisted on their being shaved, the whole apparatus for which was prepared on the main-deck. Some of the passengers being a little refractory, had buckets of water poured on them from the maintop, down the windsails, from the awning over the quarter-deck, and from every other part whence aim could be taken; at last they were obliged to snatch up buckets, and began sluicing in their own defence. Though I was merely a spectator, I came in for a pretty large share, and before I made a retreat had got so complete a soaking, that I was under the necessity of changing every part of my dress. A great many submitted quietly to the operation of shaving, which is truly laughable. The patients are seated on sticks laid across deep tubs full of water, a bandage is placed over their eyes, and a lather compounded of all sorts of filth smeared over their chins, which are dexterously scraped by an iron razor a foot in length, and with notches of an inch deep in it; the stick is then drawn from under them, and they are soused into the tub of water; at the same time buckets full are thrown upon them from all directions, so that they are well washed, and nearly drowned as well as shaved. This fun lasted for some hours, and was at last terminated by Neptune's getting ducked himself.

April 1st. Squally with heavy showers of rain. 2d. Light airs; spoke the Friendship, all well on board. 3d. Killed the last of the four turtles brought from Ascension; they all proved to be females, containing an immense number of eggs. On the 4th we got into the N. W. trade wind. Fine clear weather. Sunday, the 5th. steady breezes. Ship's company mustered; all in perfect health.

We continued our voyage, with fresh and moderate breezes, till the 25th, when the winds became contrary and we had boisterous weather. During the interval the following are the only circumstances I found worthy of recording in my journal. On the 9th, in the evening, I missed my favourite little dog Flirt; search was instantly made all over the ship, but not being able to learn any tidings of her, I concluded she had fallen overboard, unseen by any person, and was drowned. On the 20th, in the forenoon, William Field, one of the seamen, fell overboard, and would have been drowned, but for the efforts of another seaman (Gasper Sadou, a Frenchman) who, by jumping overboard, and swimming to him with a large grating, to which he clung till a boat got to him, saved his life. On the 24th, Mary Breeze, one of the passengers, was brought to bed of a boy.

We

We now met with contrary and variable winds, with intervals of calm. On the 2d of May we had dark cloudy weather, with strong gales and squally. Made and shortened sail occasionally for the convoy. On the 9th we had frequent squalls with showers of rain. Shortened sail, hove to, and spoke an American schooner, out twenty-two days from Boston, bound to St. Sebastian. On the 12th, light airs and fine weather: a boat came on board from the *Minerva*, requesting a supply of water, they having been on an allowance of three pints a day for a month. Sent them six casks. In the afternoon sent a boat on board the *Friendship*, *Varuna*, and *Hope*.

We now had strong gales of wind, and on the 16th a violent storm came on, which lasted two days; only three of the convoy in sight; fired a gun and made the signal for the convoy to close. On the 18th the two missing ships of the convoy joined us again. On the 21st we fell in with the *Endymion* and *Lapwing* frigates, with the Lisbon convoy.

Friday, the 22d. The greatest part of this day we were under the necessity of lying to, the weather being very hazy, and part of the convoy a great way astern. This was a detention we could ill brook; the wind being highly favourable for our making the long wished for port, and the shores of England, from which we had been absent for a long, long period, on the opposite side of the globe. It added to our impatience, when we considered that twelve hours run would have carried us to Portsmouth if we had been alone.

Saturday, 23d. At 10 a. m. descried land, supposed to be Portland Head.

Sunday, the 24th of May, 1801, we arrived at Spithead, after passage of seven months, having sailed during that time 18,863 miles.

Quantity of Stock at Port Jackson in 1800.

Cows and calves	- - - -	712
Bulls and oxen	- - - -	332
Mares	- - - -	143
Horses	- - - -	60
Ewe sheep	- - - -	4093
Rams and wethers	- - - -	2031
She goats	- - - -	1455
He goats	- - - -	727
Swine	- - - -	4017

The number of strayed cattle amounted to some thousands.

Wheat sown - - - - acres 4665

Maize - - - - ditto 2930

Acres in grain - - 7595

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE GREEK
AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN the number of the Athenæum for April last, one of your readers desired to be informed, "at what period the present English pronunciation of Latin and Greek originated." To this question, which has not been noticed in the subsequent numbers of your publication, I will beg your permission to make a few observations in answer.

There seems to be no difficulty in solving the query proposed; for it is obvious, that the origin of the pronunciation alluded to must be dated from the time at which those languages began to be studied; and this period may be fixed at the commencement of the 16th century, or soon after the revival of letters.

Your correspondent appears to imagine, that there is something very particular in the manner in which Englishmen pronounce Greek and Latin; but their pronunciation is, in fact, not more singular than that used by their neighbours. All the nations of Europe, among whom the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages was introduced or revived at the period mentioned, pronounce them respectively according to the peculiar sounds of their native speech. Hence they all differ from one another. A German utters both the Greek and the Latin with the peculiarities of his own language; an Italian, conformably to the idiom of his country; a Frenchman, with French sound and accent; and, consequently, an Englishman not otherwise than he has been accustomed to speak his native tongue. It may be said, that the Italian, French, German pronunciations, and so forth, of Greek and Latin, agree more with each other than the English does with any of them: but still the latter is established exactly upon the same principle on which the others are founded. It may farther be asserted (though I will not, at present, engage in an examination of this opinion) that the mode of pronunciation in use among other nations seems to be less remote from that with which the ancient Romans and Grecians probably spoke their respective languages, than that way of pronouncing to which the natives of England are habituated. The truth, however, is, that the original and genuine pronunciation of those languages is, in our days, no where either understood or practised.

This branch of classical science has been unaccountably neglected. While much labour and industry have been bestowed upon different parts of ancient literature, the preliminary topic of pronunciation, which was certainly not unimportant, has met with no adequate share of attention. Many points relating to this enquiry I am sure might be satisfactorily ascertained; but it has not been taken rightly in hand, nor steadily pursued. The discussions of Erasmus, Reuchlin,
Cheke,

Cheke, and others, are to be considered only as imperfect attempts, from which no valuable result was obtained. Since the time of those early scholars, this subject can hardly be said to have attracted the regards of learned men, if we except the disquisitions on accent and quantity, in the Greek language, which on various occasions have been produced. Yet it is a problem, if properly estimated, of no mean consideration, nor inferior in merit to many questions concerning antiquity which have been thought worthy of diligent investigation.

That some part of the ancient pronunciation might be restored to our knowledge, and that some rules might thence be derived which should be binding upon all who profess an acquaintance with those languages, admits, in my mind, of no doubt. Among the means to be employed for that purpose I would principally recommend a comparison of the modes of writing used by the ancient Grecians and Romans, when either of them transfer into their own language names and words borrowed from the other. The Greek writers, for example, who treat of Roman history, such as Polybius, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Plutarch, and others, have frequently occasion to represent Roman words in the Greek character. Thus an opportunity is afforded us of comparing the letters of the two alphabets, which will often lead, with a tolerable degree of accuracy, to a conclusion respecting their sounds.

In some instances the errors of modern pronunciation are so palpable, that a deviation from it must be regarded not only as justifiable, but as meritorious and proper. It may, for example, be demonstrated, that the letter *A* was not pronounced by the antients as it is in the English alphabet, but in the manner in which it is sounded by other nations. The broad and open pronunciation of that letter has accordingly been substituted by some judicious persons in this country, for the sharp and elevated sound which it bears in English. Your correspondent remarks, that the former is adopted by the scholars of Winchester. It seems not to be material to enquire at what time, and by whose example and authority, it was introduced in that respectable establishment. It is sufficient for us to know, that the cause must be looked for in a persuasion, which existed at the time of its introduction, that the other mode of pronunciation was wrong. Within my remembrance the Latin *v* was in the schools of Germany spoken like *f*, according to the idiom of the German language, in which the letters *v* and *f* are of equal signification; but, at present, that pronunciation is exploded, at least in many places; and the Latin *v* is uttered by the Germans, as undoubtedly it ought to be, like the *v* of the French, Italian, and other nations.

I will now advert to a circumstance upon which your correspondent lays much stress. It strikes him, he says, that if Englishmen pronounced Latin as they at present do, before the reformation, when their priests had so much intercourse with the pope and other Roman catholic priests on the continent, it must have made great confusion; for, he adds, an Englishman can scarcely make himself understood to a foreigner." It certainly cannot be maintained, that the English

pronounced Latin before the reformation precisely in the same manner as they now do. It would depend upon the mode in which they spoke their own language, which was probably somewhat different from the practice of our age. But as to any great embarrassment having arisen, from a diversity in pronouncing the Latin tongue, between the English priests and the ecclesiastics of the continent, this matter will, upon reflection, appear less serious than it is represented. For in the first place it is not shewn, that the intercourse between the English clergy and their catholic brethren on the continent, and especially with the pope, supposing it to have been as frequent and extensive as your correspondent wishes to intimate, was carried on in the Latin language. And secondly, I know from experience that the difficulty of conversing through the medium of that language between Englishmen and foreigners, allowing that they know enough of it to be able to express their ideas, is, with regard to pronunciation, by far not so alarming as may be thought. Their mutual peculiarities soon become familiar, and a reciprocal accommodation easily takes place to facilitate the understanding of one another.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. H. NOEHDEN.

FOREIGN AND INTERNAL TRADE OF RUSSIA.

Continued from page 16.

Large quantities of furs are exported from Russia, the greater part of which are conveyed by land to Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Germany. According to Beaujour, furs are the most important article of the Russian trade with Greece and the whole of the Turkish empire. "Without furs," says this writer, "a person in these countries is never well dressed; they form the chief ornament of all ranks at every period of the year. The other northern nations have, therefore, endeavoured to wrest this profitable branch of trade from the hands of the Russians, but their attempts have not been attended with success. Greeks travel about in Russia, and buy up this article in the markets of the Ukraine and of Poland, in order to sell it at the fairs of Selimia and Ozongoria, from which it is dispersed throughout all Rometia. The other provinces of the Ottoman empire procure furs at Constantinople, to which they are conveyed in part by the Black Sea. Furs to the value of 900,000 piastres are sold in the Greek markets, but this quantity is not all used in the country. A third part of it is sent from Salonichi to Syria and Egypt. The following are the kinds of fur which find the readiest sale in Turkey:

1. Sable, which is held in high estimation. The furs of this kind worn by the Sultan on public occasions are reckoned to be worth 30,000 piastres. It is said that the two pelisses and other articles which

which Catherine I. gave to the Vizier to extricate her husband from his unfortunate position at Pruth, cost upwards of 100,000 piastres, and that they are still preserved in the seraglio, where they are shewn every year on a certain fête given by the Sultan to his ladies. The sables are sold by chests, each containing ten bundles, and each bundle forty skins. The price of the whole is from 300 to 3000 piastres.

2d. Ermine, which forms the summer furs, and is destined chiefly for the dresses of the ladies. The highest recommendation in the sables is their deep black colour; in the ermine it is the most unsullied whiteness. The furriers in the Levant, to make the whiteness more striking, place black patches on this kind of fur; they fasten the tail of the animal also to the skin with great dexterity. The Turks take great pleasure in drawing these tails through their hand, for a rich Turk does scarcely any thing throughout the whole day but sit on a sofa stroking his beard or his furs. The ermine is sold in bundles, each containing forty skins; the price of the bundle is from twenty to forty piastres.

3d. The fur of a Siberian squirrel, which in summer is red, but in winter becomes grey. The back of this animal is of a beautiful grey colour, but the belly is nearly as white as the fur of the ermine. The most beautiful and richest pelisses are composed of pieces cut from the back and the belly, joined together alternately. The use of this kind of fur is very common in Turkey; the men line with it their wrappers or cloaks, and the women their robes. The skins are sold by the thousand, at the rate of from 300 to 500 piastres for that number.

4th. The fur of the black fox, which is dearer even than sable, and which in Turkey serves to distinguish persons of the highest dignity. Pelisses of this fur are worn only on days of public solemnity by the Grand Signior and Pachas of three tails. There are some skins, the hair of which is so long and so silky that a hen's egg might be concealed in it. A beautiful skin is sold sometimes at Constantinople for 50,000 piastres.

5th. The skins of lambs cut from their mother's bellies, the hair of which is soft and shining, black, short, and strongly curled. They are used for bordering caps and other articles of dress. Caps of this kind are worn by the Greek nobility, and by the papas or priests of all the christian sects in Turkey. The skins are sold in pairs, at the rate of from fifteen to fifty piastres; and a pair are necessary for one cap. There are also grey lamb skins, which come from Persia: the wool of these is softer, finer, and more curled than that of the black; but they are so dear, that they are used only in ornamenting the most valuable dresses. The hospodars of Moldavia and Vallachia, and the dragoman of the Porte, border their caps with them. They are sold also by the pair, at the rate of fifty, a hundred, and even two hundred piastres.

ON PUGILISM.

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

Sir,

AS the practice of pugilism is defended by many writers, under the idea that it tends to improve the national character for bravery; permit me to submit to your consideration, whether the example by which a nation is to be benefited, ought, with propriety, to come from the *lower* orders of society? Ought it not rather to originate with the upper classes, whose rank in life would sanction and bring into universal esteem the noble art of boxing?

The principle of its utility being properly acknowledged, and the practice thereof allowed by the legislature, we ought to have public exhibitions of pugilistic prowess, in which the most athletic of our nobility should exert themselves, purely from the love of their country, and from a desire to improve its national character: Dukes and Earls ought to be the combatants; Barons and Viscounts should act as seconds; and there would, perhaps (under those circumstances) be no impropriety in Judges and Bishops becoming bottle-holders. Really, Sir, there is no saying what ardour and enthusiasm might not be produced among the people from such an assemblage; nor with what veneration a broken nose or a black eye would be regarded, when obtained in these honourable conflicts.

Perhaps it would be requisite that some regulations should be adopted respecting the technical terms at present made use of, as it might, in the printed accounts of these engagements, possibly offend some fastidious and classical readers, to have it recorded that, in "the fourth round" the Duke "*fibbed*" the Earl; and in "the eighth round" the Earl "*ruffianed*" the Duke! This matter, however, with the assistance of the *Literati*, would soon be properly adjusted; and I am convinced that their good offices would not be withheld on an occasion so evidently "*pro bono publico*."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

P.

Woburn.

SYNONYMIC ELUCIDATIONS CONTINUED.

Saying. Saw. By-word. Proverb. Sentence. Sentiment. Maxim. Adage. Axiom. Truism. Aphorism. Apophthegm.

Here are twelve words, which all denote phrases, that affirm, not a particular fact, but a general proposition.

Say and *saw* are dialectic variations of the same word, which is collateral with the Icelandic *saga*, and is the root of the German verb *sagen*, to say, or to affirm. *Saw* being the provincial, and *saying* the metropolitan mode of utterance, the former word has acquired a contemptuous

temptuous and coarser acceptance. The saws of the vulgar. The sayings of philosophers.

Strict age and sour severity

With their grave saws in slumber lie.

Milton.

Many are the sayings of the wise,

Extolling patience as the truest fortitude.

Milton.

Any phrase, which is often repeated for the sake of eking out conversation, is called a *by-word*; but a proverb is an entire sentence, a short observation, or moral rule, in popular use. Oaths and proverbs are *by-words*, so are various familiar similes and nick-names. But although a *by-word* does not necessarily consist of a complete sentence, the term includes every proverbial expression.

I knew a wise man who had it for a *by-word*, when he saw people hurrying to a conclusion: Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner.

Bacon.

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then.

Bacon.

Sentence answers nearly to the word perception, or thought, and was applied by the ancient grammarians to any affirmation or series of words containing a complete sense. It is used emphatically for a memorable period, for a moral instruction shortly expressed; yet, even in this sense, it rather draws attention to the grammatical construction and oracular formality of the advice, than to the counsel itself. *Sentence* is to sentiment, what form is to matter. The sentences of Johnson are well rounded to the ear, and often contain sentiments worthy to become rules of life. Young is a poet ambitiously sententious; his sentimental character is sublime but gloomy, pious but austere.

From the Latin *maximum*, that which is greatest, most important, comes the English word *maxim*, which designates a sentiment singled out for its importance, a leading truth. From the Latin *adagium*, a saying handed down from antiquity, comes the English *adage*, which designates an antique proverb. Fenelon compiled *Maxims* of the Saints; but the adages of religionists seldom supply a pure unadulterated morality: the church censured him for teaching heterodoxy, and the court censured him for teaching asceticism.

From the Greek *ἀξιος*, worthy, derives the word *axiom*, which ought, therefore, in signification, to approach the Latin word *maxim*, and to mean a saying of worth: the Greek adjective *axiomatic* is used for august, having authority. It has been customary to teach mathematic science by placing in the fore-ground certain trustworthy or self-evident propositions, on which subsequent demonstrations are based. Such recognized assertions were called *axioms*, as being worthy

worthy of peculiar notice. Insensibly the propositions unaccompanied with proof were called *axioms*, in contradiction to theorems of which the proof was detailed: and thus *axiom* has come to signify a proposition evident at first sight. The English word *truism* gives this very idea of a proposition evident at sight, with the accessory idea of the assertion being superfluous. An intuitive truth, which it is proper to detail, is an axiom; which it is needless to detail, is a truism.

Aphorism means limitation; *Apophthegm* means a sounding apart: the words differ as definition and separation. A precise aphorism. A detached apophthegm. The aphorisms of Hippocrates define the symptoms of disease. The apophthegms of Plutarch are but a disorderly compilation. Do the sentiments of the modern theatre surpass the apophthegms of the ancient chorus? The most popular proverbs and the oldest adages are not always the soundest maxims. Silly saws and quaint sayings often become by-words among the vulgar. Of the select sentences in the Speaker the first is a mere truism: *To be active in laudable pursuits is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit.* *Deux corps ne peuvent occuper à la fois le même espace:* voilà un axiome. L'aphorisme est un enseignement doctrinal, qui expose ou résume en peu de mots, en précepte, en abrégé, ce qu'il s'agit d'apprendre; c'est la substance d'une doctrine.

Public-house. Hotel. Tavern. Inn. Brothel. Ale-house.

All places which receive guests for hire are public-houses: an hotel receives them only to lodge; a tavern receives them only to feed; an inn receives them both to lodge and feed; a brothel supplies lewd women; an ale-house is without a wine licence, and sells only beer.

A gentleman may not frequent an ale-house; a christian may not frequent a brothel; a lady may not frequent a tavern. The master of an hotel disdains, the master of an inn dislikes, to hear his place of entertainment called a public-house: this word is falling in respectability.

Abstinence. Fast.

Among religious people abstinence implies a forbearance from certain prohibited food; and fast, an omission of all food. Fridays are appointed by the church as days of abstinence; and Good Friday as a day of fast.

Room. Chamber. Parlour.

Room is a general, chamber and parlour are particular expressions: a room appropriated to sleep in is a chamber; a room appropriated to converse in is a parlour. French rooms are often so contrived as to conceal the bed, and to serve at once both for a chamber and a parlour. In the parlour of a convent a grate separates the visitor from the visitée.

Style. Diction.

Style is Greek for a sort of *awl*, with which the ancients wrote on wax;

wax: diction is Latin for *saying*: these terms, therefore, differ as the English words *penning* and *wording*. Style is applicable to written composition only; whereas diction is also applicable to spoken eloquence. The style of Burke was superior to his unpremeditated diction. The parliamentary diction of Fox had more energy than his closet style.

Tome. Volume.

A tome may form many volumes, and a volume may contain many tomes; for the division of the work makes the tome, and the division of the binding makes the volume. The French are fonder of the word *tome*, and the English of the word *volume*; the French affect system, the English convenience, in their subdivision of publications.

Young. New. Fresh.

The gardener is actually crying in the street, "young peas," "new peas," "fresh peas,"—is this tautology? His green peas are *young*, inasmuch as they are not full-grown; they are *new*, inasmuch as they have not been long in season; and they are *fresh*, inasmuch as they have not been long gathered. *Young* is etymologically connected with to shoot, to grow: *Vites cogimus juvenescere*. Pliny. *New* is etymologically connected with *nitere*, to glisten; *nitidus*, shining, looking bright. *Fresh* is etymologically connected with *to freeze*, and means originally unthawed, cool, and hence unkept, uncorrupt. A young man is *ungrown*; a new man, unacquainted; a fresh man, untainted. A young widow is one who loses her husband early in life; a new widow is one who has recently lost her husband. A coat looks new which seems lately made; it looks fresh, if it appears unfaded. New butter is that which we did not use to take; fresh butter, that which is lately churned.

To overthrow. To demolish. To ruin. To destroy.

That is *overthrown*, which had been upright; that is *demolished*, which had formed one mass of building; that is *ruined*, which has fallen in shoots rushingly; and that is *destroyed*, whose component parts are scattered about and indistinguishable. "The columns overthrown, the demolished walls, the ruined arcades, of yon venerable cloister, form so impressive an object, that it would be barbarous to destroy the venerable remain."

L'idée propre de *renverser* est de coucher par terre ce qui était sur pied; celle de *démolir* est de rompre la liaison d'une masse construite; celle de *ruiner* est de faire tomber par morceaux; et celle de *détruire* est de dissiper entièrement l'apparence et l'ordre des choses.

Roubaud.

Sea. Ocean.

By *sea* is understood a large body of water opposed to land, confined within certain bounds: by *ocean* a much larger body, whose verge is not particularly known. Thus we say, the Baltic sea; the Mediterranean

Mediterranean sea; the Adriatic sea: but the Atlantic ocean; the Pacific ocean.

Pillar. Column.

By *pillar* is understood a permanent prop, of whatever shape, employed by builders to support an arch or a roof; and by *column* is understood a round pillar: thus every column is a pillar, though every pillar is not a column.

In stately buildings the columns are generally insulated by the architect; but the pillars are often engaged within the wall.

MILITARY CHARACTER OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE different nations of the civilized world, notwithstanding their frequent and long intercourse, have each a peculiar character distinguishable by shades more or less perceptible; and those large bodies of individuals, assembled under the denomination of armies, have each a particular mode of conducting themselves in war, which may be called their military character. This character is produced by a combination of circumstances, some physical and others moral, and is subject to considerable variation, in consequence of political revolutions and other events, which effect a change in the manners of nations, and excite or extinguish military spirit. The manner in which war is now conducted is very different from what it was some years ago, and, on this account, to give an accurate delineation of the military character as it exists at present, so as to discriminate all its delicate shades, would not, perhaps, be a task easy to be accomplished; but those who have carefully studied the history of the late campaigns on the continent, might certainly be able to exhibit a pretty correct outline of it. The following character of the French, Austrian, and Russian armies is taken from a respectable foreign journal, and seems to be drawn with considerable impartiality.

W. J.

THE FRENCH.

The French soldiers are quick, and attack with incredible rapidity; they retreat with the same rapidity, return to the charge with unabated impetuosity, and again as quickly retire. During their retreat they retain the greatest composure, and when they lose ground are not disheartened. The death of their officers produces no confusion among them. When the commanding officer falls, the next to him assumes his place, and so in succession. The inferior officers are almost all qualified to command.

The French soldier is accustomed to live in a requisitionary country

try sometimes as a prince and sometimes as a *sans culotte*. To make him perform his duty well, uniformity in living is not requisite.

A strong *esprit de corps** prevails among the French troops. In the beginning of the revolution their bond of union was republican fanaticism; at the conclusion of it la *Grande Nation*.

Their infantry of the line cannot be compared with the Russian; their cavalry is very inferior to the Hungarian; and their artillery, once the best in Europe, is far from being equal to the Austrian; but their light infantry, or their *tirailleurs*, and their new tactics, confound all the principles of the military art which have prevailed since the time of Frederic the Great.

Austria has scarcely any light infantry; Russia has about twenty thousand; but in the French armies nearly one-third of the infantry are *tirailleurs*. These take post before the troops of the line, separate into different small bodies, unite again, attack, and, after being ten times repulsed, will attack again. In a broken rugged country these *tirailleurs* prepare the way to the French for that victory which the infantry of the line completes. The incredible quickness of the French renders this corps the best of its kind in Europe.

All the principles of the new French tactics are calculated for a broken intersected country, as the old tactics were for large plains. The object of the former is to exhaust the enemy by incessant skirmishes, when he is so imprudent as to attack the light-heeled Frenchmen with his whole force. These flying bodies suffer themselves to be driven back the whole day, and towards evening a fresh body appears and decides the contest. A battle with the French may begin at sun-rise, but it will not be terminated before the evening. The French troops may be beat during the day, but at night they will be the victors. Every general who does not spare his strength till the evening, must in the end be defeated by the French.

In consequence of the quickness and composure of the French soldiers, they do not readily think of surrendering; and they are able, in a manner peculiar to them alone, to extricate themselves from dangerous situations. We have seen instances where a thousand French soldiers, after contending the whole day with a much larger body of the enemy, have disappeared at night like a vapour. The corps, when hard pressed, divides itself into two or three bodies, and while one occupies the enemy in an advantageous position, the other remains quiet at some distance. As soon as the first is driven back, they all run with incredible velocity, and in tolerably good order, to the place where the other is at rest. The second knows pretty exactly how long the first was able to make a stand, and with the same impetuosity rushes on the enemy, who find themselves suddenly checked in their career by fresh troops, who must also be repulsed. In the meantime

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* This word cannot well be translated into English. It may not improperly be defined, a laudable spirit of ambition, which produces a peculiar attachment to any particular corps, company, or service.—Edit.

the first body are recovering from their fatigue; and in this manner they continue to act the whole day, with considerable loss of men indeed; but when night puts an end to the battle, the corps at any rate has not been beaten, and next morning to follow it would be fruitless. Moreau was pursued for some days in Switzerland by the Russians, but they were never able to come up with him in his flight. Towards evening he had taken a strong position, and next morning had disappeared.

But this activity must not be confounded with durable strength. The French are the lightest, but not the strongest soldiers.

The medical establishment of the French army is excellent, and their officers in general exceedingly good.

AUSTRIANS.

The German troops are slow in their attack, indifferent in battle, and slow in their retreat. They leave behind them the most prisoners, because the French make their escape, and the Russians will suffer themselves to be cut to pieces rather than run from their post.

Irresolute, heavy, and without a spirit of union, they are inclined to surrender when alarmed on several points at once. Their usual expression is, "We are cut off;" the report spreads like wild-fire, and the next word is, "We must surrender." We have several instances of large bodies of Austrians having been taken prisoners by much smaller bodies of French troops in mountainous districts, when small detachments made their appearance on different sides at the same time. On such occasions the Austrians see their error when it is too late to correct it.

When the drum beats to arms to attack the enemy, it is not unusual for the Austrian soldiers to call out in a grumbling tone, "We have not yet cooked our victuals." An Austrian soldier, before he can fight, must eat and drink regularly. The Austrian troops, therefore, are treated with a care which is not found in other armies.

But that these German troops might be excited to greater activity, has been proved by their campaigns in conjunction with the Russians. They never remained behind, and always shewed the same perseverance; but they were much slower in their movements.

The case with the Hungarian regiments is quite different. They are much livelier, and have a great deal of martial spirit, with a high sense of national honour; and, on that account, will never lay aside their long pantaloons. Should any one give them boots, they would desert by hundreds to any enemy who would permit them to wear their favourite dress. Their officers are for the most part Hungarians. That they have a propensity to plundering cannot be denied.

No cavalry are better than the Hungarian. They ride as well as the Turks, and are disciplined in the same manner as those of the most civilized nations in Europe. The French cavalry are inferior to them, but the Russian approaches very near to them, and are capable of making head against them.

There

There are no better artillery-men than the Austrians. This corps, by experience during long and difficult sieges of the strongest places in Europe, has been brought to the highest degree of perfection. To each gun is attached a fire-worker, and he knows his cannon as well as the Arab does his horse. Two hundred Austrian cannon will play the whole day without the least confusion, and never in vain. Seldom does the fire-worker fail in his duty. All the sieges under Suworof were conducted by Austrian artillery-men.

In a word, their *etat-major*, or *etat des quartier-maitres*, called in Russia their suite, is excellent. Men such as Chateler, Zach, and Weinrotter, do honour to their country. The last-mentioned, as lieutenant-colonel, conducted the Russians through Switzerland. On account of the skill displayed on this occasion, he was offered a commission in the Russian service, with the rank of major-general; and had Alexander been on the throne he would certainly have accepted it. His services were acknowledged in his own country, and he soon rose, a very rare instance in Austria, to be a major-general: such is the respect paid to men of merit in this corps.

Young men of condition are very averse to serve long in the lower ranks of superior officers. They endeavour, therefore, to get into the *etat major* of this corps, and remain in it till they find an opportunity of returning to the army as officers on the staff. The consequence of this is, that the staff officers are men of great information, and distinguish themselves very advantageously in the corps of superior officers.

RUSSIANS.

When the Russians attack, they must either conquer or die. With skillful manœuvres or able retreats they are unacquainted. They know only to go forwards, but never backwards. A Russian soldier in his flight is the most helpless animal in the world. This state to him is so unnatural, that he does not know in what manner to help himself; and this is often a very great defect.

The Russian soldiers are quicker than the Austrian, without having the activity of the French, or their composure in flight. Their impetuous desire to push forwards, combined with their inexhaustible strength, their *esprit de corps*, and belief in predestination, make the Russian troops of the line the best infantry in the world, when they have to fight in large plains.

The Russian soldiers, distinguished from those of every other nation by religion, language, and habits, possess a great deal of national honour. Formerly the name of St. Nicholas was capable of performing wonders. At present the word *Naschi*, "Our countrymen," has succeeded it. The wonders that can be effected by this word are astonishing. The Russian advances to battle with great indifference; but as soon as the first Russian falls, he is heard to exclaim, "A countryman, General! let us attack;" and on such occasions it is often difficult to restrain him.

The Russian soldiers have a firm belief in predestination. When danger

danger is mentioned to them, their usual reply is, "We cannot obtain a victory, unless God has so decreed;" and under this conviction they expose themselves with resignation to certain destruction. Their idea is, "We cannot avoid death at the time and place appointed for us; and if it be not appointed at present, no bullet will touch us."

What the Russians are in a particular manner distinguished for is, their inexhaustible strength. They are, without doubt, the hardiest soldiers in the world. Suworof, who well knew this quality of his troops, always fell upon the French with his whole force, without suffering them to rest. The French, therefore, found themselves much mistaken when they imagined that they could tire out the Russians by long continued skirmishes. They gained nothing by the strength of their troops of the line, which they prudently spared, nor had they any time to assemble and take rest. In the campaign in Italy in the year 1799, the French soldiers, under the command of Scherer, had lost a great deal of their courage; the Austrians had opened the campaign with success, and when Suworof came up he carried every thing before him like a torrent. Moreau was unable to withstand his force, though his army had been much weakened by the garrisons he was obliged to leave behind him. Suworof committed the care of the sieges to the Austrians, and advanced so rapidly forwards with the Russians, that the French army, weakened and disheartened, could no longer make a stand. Thus the Russians swept every thing before them, till Moreau had retired behind the mountains of Genoa. Here he conceived a plan which was worthy of his genius, and which nothing could have defeated but the inexhaustible strength of the Russians. Macdonald drew all the troops from Naples, and having collected his whole force at Bologna, entertained a hope that he should thus be able to place the Russians, who had taken post at Turin, between two fires. But Suworof marched from Turin at six in the evening, reached Alexandria next day by eleven, marched again at six in the evening, and on the third day was twelve miles from Piacenza, where his advanced guard attacked the French, whom the Austrian generals Ott and Klenau, who had been between Bologna and Ferrara, were driving before them. The Russian troops, which had marched every day upwards of forty-five miles, and which had actually the appearance of *sans culottes*, were immediately led into action. A most bloody conflict began, which was renewed next day, and which terminated in the dispersion of Macdonald's army. This, however, was only half the business. The Russians marched back with the same rapidity, in order to meet Moreau, who was approaching Turin. Moreau then retreated once more to the Genoese mountains, formed a junction with the remains of Macdonald's army, and, in order to achieve something decisive, fought the battle of Novi, where the Russians, who formed the centre, penetrated three times to the bottom of the impassable mountains, which were planted with heavy cannon brought from Genoa. Such marches and exploits could be performed in the warm climate of Italy only by Russians.

The

The Russian soldier cooks his victuals when he can, and has no definite time for eating or sleeping. A Russian is always awake upon duty, and always sleeps when he has leisure, and wherever he may be. **This is seen daily** in the case of watchmen and servants. He requires less than an individual of any other nation, and is less expense in the field.

The Russian soldiers formerly were accustomed not to give or to receive quarter, and this practice they followed in their wars with the Turks. The Turks are not christians, and those who are not christians, according to their idea, are not men. In this belief they cut down their prisoners, and even massacred their women. In the Turkish wars, also, too many prisoners were a burden to them. In Italy the case was different: the French were christians, or at least better christians than the Turks; the Russians, therefore, were desirous to preserve their prisoners, because they knew where they could dispose of them, and because the number of them increased the courage of the soldiers. The Russian soldiers shewed no cruelty towards them; they took from them whatever they had, and suffered them to retire behind the front line.

Being accustomed to carry on war in deserts, and not in requisitionary countries, a Russian army is attended by a much greater number of waggons than any other; but they are so light, and there are so many workmen in the army, that these carriages can be easily repaired; and in general they do not impede the rapid progress of the troops.

There are two great nations which seem destined to carry on war in open level districts, such as Wallachia and Moldavia. As men the Turks are a very noble race; their belief in fatalism, their national pride, and the intoxicating use of opium, give them more than human strength in an attack. The greater part of their troops consists of cavalry; they are excellent horsemen, and the horse is accustomed to fight for his rider. The charge of these cavalry can be checked only by destruction, that is, a well-directed fire of musketry; and it requires much coolness to stand before them and suffer them to advance to the necessary distance. If the Turks break through this barrier of fire, there is no restraining them; it is needless to think of rallying again or of flight. Their progress is every where marked with death. But if their line be broke by the musketry, if the least wavering takes place in their movement, the Russian line advances with fixed bayonets, and the battle in a very short time is decided. A battle with the Turks may be begun a little before night, and yet ended the same evening; whereas a battle with the French will continue the whole day, and be scarcely decided at a late hour at night,

REMARKS ON A PASSAGE OF MASSINGER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

HAVING always been an admirer of Massinger, as a dramatic poet scarcely inferior to any but Shakespeare, I have been much pleased to find that Mr. Gifford's critical abilities have been successfully employed in preparing an edition of Massinger's works, which will wholly supersede that of Mason, the incompetency of whose editorial talents has long hung like a leaden weight upon the fame of his author. I have observed, however, in the Edinburgh Review for April last, a criticism upon Mr. Gifford's criticism of Mr. Mason's criticism of Massinger, in which I think the three critics have all failed in their attempted explanation of a very obvious passage, the original reading of which appears to me not only right but quite clear, and only obscured by the learned doubts that have been thrown over it like a cloud. It is on the following passage in the Duke of Milan:

To see those chuffs that every day may spend
A soldier's entertainment for a year,
Yet make a *third* meal of a bunch of raisins.

Mason, impressed with the natural idea that the word *third* could only apply to two previous meals, immediately concluded (perhaps from his own experience, for he was not a poet) that those two meals must have been good meals, and that after having made two good meals, it was no proof of penuriousness, which it was the object of the honest soldier who is speaking to censure, to make a third meal or desert of a bunch of raisins. Hence he rejected the word *third* as a corruption, and with a bold hand inserted in its stead the word *thin*,

Yet make a *thin* meal of a bunch of raisins,

which seems even less consonant to the tenor of the whole passage than its contrary, *thick*, would be. Mr. Gifford very properly rejects this alteration, and restores the old reading, asking "Where is it said that these chuffs have made two good meals before? Is not the whole tendency of the speech to shew that they starved themselves in the midst of abundance?" Yet still he does not seem to have comprehended the real meaning of Massinger, and he leaves the passage in the same state of obscurity (if obscurity at all there be) in which Mason found it. Then comes the Edinburgh reviewer, who, actually stumbling upon the truth, does not perceive it, but reverts to Mason's emendation as an *ingenious alteration*. He answers Mr. Gifford's queries by saying, "It is so, undoubtedly; and on that very account did Mr. Mason object to *third*, because, though perhaps not two good meals, it did imply that they had made *two before*, and that would not

not be much like starvation." Now to me the explanation seems extremely obvious, though it has escaped the penetration of them all.

The speaker is expressing his indignation at the sordidness of these chuffs, whose avarice is forcibly described as making a single bunch of raisins supply them with three meals, thus making a *third* meal out of the same bunch of raisins which had afforded them *two* before, and which, notwithstanding the remark of the reviewer, north of the Tweed, we, on the banks of the Thames, should think a good deal like starvation. There is a passage in one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays that is illustrative of this, and corroborates my explanation, but, not having their works at hand, I am unable to refer to it from memory.

If these remarks are acceptable to you, I shall feel pleasure in communicating some further observations on Massinger and his editors, which, with the one I have now introduced to your notice, I committed to writing many years ago when I first perused his works, and in several of which I have been highly flattered to find that my conjectures and opinions are confirmed by the present learned and intelligent editor of one of my favourite authors.

S. H. W.

18th June, 1808.

ON THE IMPROVVISATORI OF ITALY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

BEING present lately at a conversation in which the merits of Madame de Stael's late novel were canvassed, I was surprised to hear the possibility of Corinne's extemporaneous effusions called in question. Not satisfied with having spoken in defence of them, I took the earliest opportunity of consulting Crescimbeni, from whom I have made the following extract, which I beg leave to lay before your readers, in the hope that it may remove all doubts on the subject.

"The art of making verses *all' improvviso* we consider to be coeval with our Tuscan poetry; but from the scarcity of authentic notices on this point, we are constrained to date its origin in the sixteenth century, at which period, according to Ruscelli, it was in general use. The metre generally adopted for these compositions was the ottava rima, although Doni affirms that the Florentines used to improvise* in all kinds of measure. The most famous poets in this department were Panfilo Sasso da Modana, mentioned by Giralaldi, and a Florentine, cited by Ruscelli, who had attained to such perfection, that he would open promiscuously on any Latin poet, place the book before him

* This new-coined verb is introduced to avoid circumlocution, for this time only; therefore I hope your readers will excuse it. I conjugate it after the regular verb to revise—improvise—improvising—improvised.

See Lindley Murray.

him on the table, sound his lyre, sing and translate extemporaneously, making stanzas in ottava rima with consummate elegance of style, and with wonderful felicity and promptitude. Who this Florentine poet was we cannot ascertain, as Ruscelli has left no name of him: probably it was Cristoforo Fiorentino, called l'Altissimo, who obtained the laurel expressly by his happy talent of improvisation, having in that way produced a long romance, intitled, "I Reali," which he composed and sung at the same time, his friends and hearers transcribing it, as may be seen in the letter published along with the work in 1534, after the author's death, which happened some years before. Besides these two, and not inferior in celebrity, we have M. Silvio Antoniano, of whom, under this head, Ruscelli gives the following account. "We have at present living, and now patronized by my very excellent and very illustrious lords of Este, M. Silvio Antoniano, who was at Venice two years ago with the reverend Cardinal of Ferrara, when the queen of Poland passed through that city. Being at that time a boy, and certainly not arrived at his sixteenth year, he was introduced into the presence of her Majesty and of many persons of rank, when he sang, accompanying himself on the lyre or lute, with infinite grace of voice, countenance, and manner, improvising stanzas in *ottava rima* on whatever subject was proposed to him. The words were the purest in the language adapted to the subject, and not one of them introduced harshly or superfluously in order to fill up the verse or to make the rhyme. His style was elevated and beautiful, besides which, he enriched his subject with so many fine sentiments and with such brilliancy of thought, at the same time displaying profound study and real learning, that the spectators were amazed, especially those who were themselves distinguished for talents and erudition. Every one concurred in foretelling, that if this boy should live (as ought to be hoped from the grace of God, who for his own glory, and for the satisfaction of good men, sends into the world such divine genius) he would one day become in truth the very wonder of the age; since, besides the lively sublimity of his natural genius, he shewed the most virtuous propensities, and a continual habit of study." This prophecy was afterwards verified: M. Silvio, no less esteemed for his learning than for his exemplary life, rose by degrees to the dignity of Cardinal of the holy church.

"Of late," continues Crescimbeni, "the art of extemporaneous composition has been brought into more general repute; it has been subjected to more strict rules; and persons of the highest consideration in rank and literature have exercised their talents in it, not only in verse of every species, but in prose, and on all subjects, learned as well as doctrinal. Cardinal Ottoboni, whose genius and promptitude is wonderful on all occasions, but especially in literary matters, instituted a private conversazione, which assembled at his palace every Monday. In these it was the practice to improvise learned discourses, and poems of every description, sometimes with music, sometimes without. They improved so rapidly in these compositions, that sometimes the rhyming contests lasted for four or six hours together, and

were

were maintained throughout with great spirit. These meetings called forth the talents of many eminent men; the vivacity of Zappi, the elegance of Francesco del Tegli, the happy expression of F. Maria de Conti, and of the Abbate Pompeo Figari were conspicuous, as were the grandeur, strength, copiousness, and grace of their illustrious president. By the general desire of the people at Rome this conversazione was afterwards held in public. It assumed the form of a splendid academy, and its weekly assemblies were enlivened with music, under the superintendence and regulation of the famous professor Arcangelo Corelli, who, with his band of performers, was retained in the service of the Cardinal. Still from time to time they continued their private meetings, and on these occasions the original spirit of this wonderful institution uniformly prevailed.

THE ERROR CORRECTED; OR, A REPLY TO "A SPECIES OF CANT."

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE pertinent and judicious observations of your correspondent Rusticus on modern "Cant," were too liberal and discriminative not to meet with unqualified approbation: so devoid are they of personality or censoriousness, that it was with regret I marked the contrast exhibited in the illiberal reflections of the author of "A Species of Cant," published in your July Magazine, as an important supplement to them.

I am aware, Sir, your useful literary work is not designed the channel for "theological controversy;" indeed I wish any subject, which has an immediate tendency to induce it, were excluded admission therein: but, as a direct attack on the motives and sincerity of two christian denominations has been made through its medium, I am justified in claiming your insertion of an "Apology for Confession," both for the information of your correspondent P. and the satisfaction of your readers in general.

The confession of sin (for all confession implies transgression against God) is as foreign from "any species of cant" as the observations of P. are destitute of candour or propriety. Like religion, confession is a personal duty between an offended Sovereign, the great Jehovah, and offending mortals: it has not to do with impertinent "questions" from human lips; with ignorant "bye-standers," or with uncharitable "applications." No! it is addressed to the Creator, "not to the creature;" it is the language of penitence, "not of custom;" it is, in a word, the effusions of an humble, contrite heart, presented at the throne of mercy, to obtain forgiveness from a Being, who has declared, *He that confesseth his sins shall find mercy.*

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True,

True, it is, the Methodist and Calvinist have not studied the aural example of the church of Rome, neither imitated the public form of the church of England; they leave these for their respective advocates, and take the noble patterns recorded in scripture as the rule of practice. From this source it is they hear a Job exclaim, *Behold I am vile*; a David, *Against thee, thee only have I sinned*; and an illustrious apostle, *I am the chief of sinners*. Hence they do not feel ashamed of acknowledging themselves, in the sight of God (not of man) "as the vilest of sinners," the "thoughts of whose hearts are evil, and that continually."

And are their confessions peculiar? Do they differ in matter or language from those used publicly in the church of England? or is the act more horrible than the very expressions recited by the Holiest of Men? or, rather, is not general confession of sin an act of duty and obedience to the Supreme, and a principle sanctioned by all religious communities? Who, then, has the presumption to stigmatize it as a "species of cant" amongst any religious characters? I answer, it can only be the man who has either confessed his sins hypocritically, derides it in others, and is guilty of the worst "species of duplicity," or he who never confessed his sins at all, and is under the influence of a "species of infidelity."

Now, Sir, as it is the use or abuse of things which forms the grand distinction in the moral, so it likewise does in the religious "world;" and had your correspondent's confession of sin proceeded from the heart, it would not in this "stale canting way" have indiscriminately branded two worthy sects of dissenters (whose consistent conduct and upright lives have uniformly triumphed over slander and detraction) merely because instances may be found in every christian church of individual deception and dissimulation.

Sir, the Methodist does not persuade himself "He is born again"—nor does the Calvinist presume of himself to believe "He is elected of God: No—this is effected by a revelation of the same spirit which taught him, and I sincerely wish may teach your correspondent P.*—*"Unless he is born again, he cannot see the kingdom of heaven."*

J. R.

Cauldon Place, July 7th, 1808.

* We have inserted this letter as a proof of our impartiality; but it seems to us that the writer has mistaken the purpose of our correspondent, who apparently directs his attack, not against the religious duty of confession in general, but against that use of the language of self-humiliation, which, when employed on common occasions, or paraded before the public, may justly be regarded as a cant. We are far, however, from wishing to fix the imputation of such a practice upon any particular sects of christians.

Edit.

For the Athenæum.

LETTER OF JAMES II. TO THE POPE.

IN the valuable posthumous work of Mr. Fox, the proofs of king James's intention to establish the catholic religion are to be found chiefly in the Appendix, pages xxv. li. lxxxviii. cvii.; but they consist not so much of direct affirmation, as of fair and natural deductions from the conduct of the king with the French court, and the conversation of Barillon with his ministers. If any additional proof were demanded, an incidental value might probably be acquired by the following excerpt from a scarce volume of State Trials, in the possession of the present writer. Considering that the license for printing is subscribed by the Lord Chief Justice Holt, who presided at the trial, there appears to exist no doubt of its genuineness. The date is some years later than the extent of Mr. Fox's History.

D. L. S.

"The Arraignment, Trial, Conviction, and Condemnation of Sir Rich. Grahme, Bart. Viscount Preston in the kingdom of Scotland, and John Ashton, Gent. for High Treason. Published by his Majesty's special Command. London, 1691.—An Account of a Letter from the Late King James to the POPE, as it is extracted out of the Register taken at Dublin, July 4, 1690, with a marginal note, *That it was all written with his own hand.*—Page 133.

"It is thought proper, upon this Occasion, to expose this letter to public View, which would not have been so seasonable at another time as now, when the enemy has given open proofs of those Designs, which will appear to have been long concerted by them: and although, by the Providence of God, they have been hitherto prevented; yet since hereby, and by the late Discovery, the Industry of those who endeavor to subvert this Government, is not only manifest, but that they give themselves great encouragement to believe they shall be able to effect it; It is hoped, that these warnings will stir men up to such a degree of Vigilance, as will make them careful to prevent any future Designs against the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom."

The letter is as follows: the Latin style is inelegant and abrupt. The same spirit of servility is observable, which the letters to the French King so well exemplify in the History of Mr. Fox.

Beatissime Pater,

Gaudium ex Vestra Sanctitatis in B. Petri Cathedram Elevatione conceptum, literis nostris per Comitem de Melfort primum Secretarium nostrum missis expressum, Literæ S. V. manuscriptæ sinceri amoris paterni, et teneræ compassionis ob ea quæ patimur Testes adeo auxerunt, ut malorum sensum minuerint, et nos verè consolatæ sint. Unica turbarum contra nos excitarum origo est, quod Catho-
licam

licam Fidem amplexi simus, et eandem in tria Regna, et latè sparsas per *Americum* nostrorum subditorum Colonias reducere statuisse nuper, neutrum negamus. Posterius quæ fecimus in hoc Regno probant, ubi enim divino auxilio, parvas quidem, sed frequentes victorias de Rebellibus reportassemus (magnam impediunt isti, decretoriam pugnam pertinaciter declinantes) iis in Religionis bonum usi sumus, quam hîc spero brevi firmiter stabilitum iri. Idem in aliis nostris ditionibus factum, ubi divinâ ope iisdem restituti fuerimus. Hoc non ita difficile videtur, modo subsidio aliquo juvemur, aded ægre ferunt grave usurpationis jugum, et nostri reditus tam sparsum esse desiderium. Juvabit Pax Catholicos inter principes inita, aut si pacem temporis angustia vetent, Inducia, quæ etiam finem imponent Tragediæ in Germania inchoatæ, ubi Heretici in ipsis Ecclesiæ visceribus hærent eaque rodunt. Nihil opus verbis, ubi res ipsæ tam clare loquuntur, et opem implorant. Apostolicus S. V. Zelus aliquam providebit malis parem, et à fiduciâ pleni Deum veneramur, Beatitudini vestræ longum et prosperum regimen largiatur, atque pedibus ejus advoluti, omni cum debito sanctitatis vestræ filiali amore atque observantiâ, Apostolicam Benedictionem postulamus. *Datum Dublinii, 26 Novemb. 1680.*

TRANSLATION.

Most Holy Father,

The joy on account of your Holiness's elevation to the chair of St. Peter, which we expressed in our letters sent by our first secretary the Earl of Melfort, has been so much augmented by the letters written with your Holiness's own hand, testifying your sincere paternal affection, and tender compassion for our sufferings, that they have diminished the sense of our misfortunes, and afforded us real consolation. The sole origin of the tumults excited against us is, that we have embraced the catholic faith, and lately resolved to restore it in our three kingdoms and the widely dispersed colonies of our subjects in America; neither of which we deny. And what we have latterly done in this kingdom proves the same; for when, by the divine assistance, we have gained frequent, though small, victories over the rebels (for they prevented greater ones by pertinaciously declining a decisive battle) we have employed our success for the benefit of religion, which we hope will shortly be firmly established here. The same [shall be] done in our other territories, when, by the aid of heaven, we shall have been restored to them. This does not appear so difficult to be effected, provided we are assisted by some succour, so impatiently do men bear the grievous yoke of usurpation, and so widely is spread the wish for our return. This end will be promoted by the peace, or, if there is not time for concluding a peace, the truce, between the catholic princes; which will likewise terminate the tragedy commenced in Germany, where the heretics adhere to, and corrode the very bowels of the church. There is no occasion for words, where things themselves speak so plainly, and implore assistance.

The

The apostolic zeal of your Holiness will provide some remedy adequate to the evil; whence, full of confidence, we pray God to grant your Holiness a long and prosperous reign, and falling at your feet, with all the filial love and observance due to your Holiness, we implore your apostolic benediction. *Given at Dublin, 26 Novemb. 1689.*

OMNIANA.

99. *Cocoa-cordage.*

According to Barros, the salt water produces an effect upon it analogous to tanning—*enverdece com a agua salgada*—and it becomes so strong, that it seems made of leather, contracting or dilating at the will of the sea; so that a thick cable of this material, when a ship riding at anchor bears upon it, will be stretched out so thin that it would appear too weak to secure a common bark, and when the ship falls back it shrinks up, and remains as thick as ever. D. 3. L. 3. C. 7.

Coco is the Portuguese word for a bugbear; it was applied to the fruit from the resemblance to an ugly face, which may be traced at the stalk end.

100. *Odour of Sanctity.*

When Swedenborg went through the whole process of death and resurrection, that he might be enabled to speak of it with certainty, the heavenly spirits came to assist at his new birth, and “at the same time an aromatic odour, like that of a body embalmed, diffused itself around; for, on the presence of the celestial angels, that which would otherwise be a cadaverous smell, is changed into such a fragrantcy.” This, the translator adds in a note, may serve to explain what many readers have met with, as related by authors of good credit, concerning certain persons of eminent piety, who are said to have died in the odour of sanctity, from the fragrantcy that issued from their bodies after death. A truth easily admissible by all who believe an intercourse as subsisting between the spiritual and natural world.—*Treatise concerning Heaven and Hell*, No. 449.

101. *Mexican Tennis.*

The Mexicans had one singular law in their play with the ball. In the walls of the court where they played, certain stones like millstones were fixed, with a hole in the middle, just large enough to let the ball pass through; and whoever drove it through, which required great skill, and was, of course, rarely effected, won the cloaks of the lookers on. They, therefore, took to their heels to save their cloaks, and others pursued to catch them, which was a new source of amusement.

102. *Amadis and Esplandian.*

The Spanish editor of *Amadis* is Garciondonez de Montalvo. The author of *Esplandian* is called Garcia Gutierrez de Montalvo. Each is

is said to be Regidor de Medina del Campo. If they be the same person, there is an unusual error of the press. Garcia Gutierrez calls himself an old man (c. 98), and Esplandian was published so closely after Amadis, that unless the latter was a posthumous work, the authors cannot possibly have been father and son.

103. *Gossamer.*

Spenser calls the gossamer

The fine nets, which oft we woven see
Of scorched dew.

Henry More alludes to this opinion, which seems to have been then commonly held.

As light and thin as cobwebs that do fly
In the blew air, caus'd by the autumnal sun
That boils the dew that on the earth doth lie,
May seem this whitish rag then is the scum,
Unless that wiser men make't the field-spiders loom.

104. *Ship's Names.*

We have just taken possession of the little island Marigalante. Columbus gave it this name after his own ship, which in English we should call Pretty Poll.

The *propria quæ navibus* of the Spaniards at the present day cannot so readily be rendered into sailor's English. The *Santissima Trinidad*, the *St. Juan Nepomuceno*, the *St. Francisco*, and the *Nuestra-Senora*, under her thousand and one different invocations, are curious proofs of that baneful superstition which, like a dry rot, has spread through the whole fabric of society in Spain. Our sailors, upon taking the *Salvador del Mundo*, and the *St. Joseph* in the same action, made irreverent jests, to which the catholics should not have exposed the first of these names. That ship ought to be named anew. To a thorough Papist nothing is too profane: I could adduce such instances of this from the writings of monks, nuns, doctors, and inquisitors, as can scarcely be paralleled from the abominations of Voltaire and his execrable school. But there is a decency in the reformed churches, and especially in our own, which should prevent us from thus using such a name as that of Saviour of the World.

In old times we had the *Paul* of Plymouth. Have ship-builders retained the old name, and spelt it according to their own acception of the sound?

105. *Stationers in Spain.*

The law in the *Partidas* respecting stationers is curious.

Every university, to be complete, should have stationers in it (*estacionarios*) who have in their shops (*estaciones*) good books, and legible, and correct both in text and in gloss, which they let out to the scholars, either to make new books from them, or to correct those which they have ready written. And no one ought to have such
booth

booth (*tienda*) or shop as this, without leave of the rector of the university. And the rector, before he grants his licence, ought first to have the books of this person who would keep the shop examined, to know whether they be good, and legible, and genuine. And he ought not to consent that any one who has not such books should become a stationer, nor let out his books to the scholars, at least not before they have been corrected. Also the rector ought, with advice of others, to set a price how much the stationer should receive for every sheet which he lends the scholars to write from or to correct their books. And moreover he ought to demand good bond from him that he will preserve well and faithfully all books which are entrusted to him to sell, and not use any deceit whatsoever.

Tienda, which I have here rendered *booth*, is still the word in use for those inferior shops where every thing is sold. The word explains its own history. Every army had traders who followed it to sell provisions and buy plunder, and their shops were tents. The corresponding word to *estaciones* would be *standings*, which is still in use at Bristol fair. These are, strictly speaking, booths. But when the *Partidas* were written, *tienda* meant a booth, and *estacion* a shop; for trade was advancing, and its improvement had given a new meaning to old terms.

Hence the word stationer, a name which would have been equally applicable to any other settled trade.

106. *An Adventure.*

One of Sindbad's adventures has been invented by that liar Master Antonie Knivet.

He and twelve Portugals were, as they supposed, near Potosi. "We came into a fair country, and we saw a great glistening mountain before us, ten days before we could come to it; for when we came into the plain country, and were out of the mountains, and the sun began to come to his height, we were not able to travel against it, by the reason of the glistening that dazzled our eyes. At the last by little and little we came to the foot of this mountain, where we found great store of Tamandros.

"We went along by this mountain at least twenty days before we could find any way to pass over it; at last we came to a river that passed under it; here we determined to make some shift to get through. Some of our company said that they thought it best to go still along by the foot of the mountain, rather than to venture to go through, for they said, if this water go not through, we are all cast away, for it is impossible to return again against the current. Then I answered, friends, we may as well adventure our lives now as we have done heretofore in many places; if not, we must make accompt to live here like wild beasts, where we shall have life as long as pleaseth God, without credit, name, or religion; wherefore I think that our best way is to go through if we can; for no doubt but that God that hath hitherto delivered us from dangers infinite, at this time
will

will not forsake us; and questionless, if it be our fortunes to pass on the other side, we shall find either Spaniards or Indians, for I am sure that each of you hath heard, that on a fair day it is to be discerned from the top of Potasin to this mountain. After I had thus spoken, the Portugals determined to venture to go through: we made a great rug of great canes, three yards and a half broad and six yards long, that we might lie down and sleep upon it: we killed good store of tamandroes, and roasted them very dry for our provision, for we knew not how long we should be in the vault.

"After we had made all ready, taking good store of wood with us, commending ourselves to God, we put ourselves into the vault, which made such a noise with the running of the water, that we thought it had been some enchantment. We went in on Monday morning, and we came out on a morning: whether we were two days or one in the vault I know not. As soon as we perceived light we were very glad; but when we came out we saw on every side houses."

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF DRAMATIC POETRY AMONG THE GREEKS.

THE brief survey which has been taken in the preceding papers of the progress of Greek literature, has brought us to the close of the sixth century before the christian æra, a century on many accounts memorable in the history of mankind. It witnessed the legislation of Solon; the maritime enterprizes of the Carthaginians and other nations, the foundation of the schools of philosophy, the rapid progress of the arts under the family of Pisistratus, the compilation or restoration of the poems of Homer, and the introduction of a new species of poetical composition, which has to the present time continued to be subservient to the amusements of mankind, and has at various periods exerted no small degree of influence on their manners. The following account is commonly given of the origin and progress of the dramatic art. It is not, however, altogether free from some obscurities and uncertainties.

The collection of the principal fruits of the earth has been universally celebrated as a season of festivity and mirth. In the polytheism of the ancients it is not surprizing that events so important to the husbandman as the harvest and vintage should be placed under the protection of tutelary deities, and that the returning festivals of Ceres and Bacchus should be honoured with peculiar demonstrations of joy. The first fruits were offered to the rural deities with suitable expressions of gratitude, rustic games were celebrated, and sallies of wild merriment indulged without restraint. The worship of Bacchus seemed

seemed to give an especial licence to the expression of rude and turbulent joy. The labourers of the vintage, staining their faces with lees of wine, and attired in grotesque habits, sang the praises of their god, attacked each other with coarse raillery, and availed themselves of this season of universal equality to direct their scoffs against their obnoxious neighbours or oppressive superiors. These various excesses may be presumed to have been particularly prevalent among the Athenians, a people of lively temper, and at all times disposed to satire and invective.

Practices, which at first were prompted by the mere natural impulse of extravagant and boisterous joy, were gradually made subject to certain rules of art. The rites of Bacchus were transferred from the country to the city, and pomp and order were in some degree superadded to rustic and untaught enthusiasm. Traditional songs were, perhaps, repeated with animated gesticulations suited to their subject. A hymn to Bacchus was certainly instituted under the title of Dithyrambus, of a character correspondent to the attributes of the deity whom it celebrated, and indulging the utmost licences of strong expression, bold metaphor, and harsh and rapid transition. An ancient poet* speaks of himself as smitten with the power of wine as with a thunderbolt, when he leads the Dithyrambic song. Obscene images called Phalli were carried in the processions of Bacchus, and their progress was accompanied with licentious songs, which received the name of Phallic. From these two kinds of song, Aristotle supposes the different species of dramatic poetry to be derived; tragedy representing the pomp and lofty spirit of the one, comedy the licence and petulance of the other. The Dithyrambus was likewise styled the Cyclic chorus, and continued till a late period to be exhibited under the inspection of judges, and to receive its peculiar prize.†

Some rudiments of proper dramatic representation are said to have existed in the rites of worship appropriated to various deities. The song sacred to Apollo was called Nomos, and at the Pythian games was performed with the accompaniment of a dance, representing in successive actions the victory of the god over the serpent Python, consisting of five parts, exhibiting, according to some accounts, the preparations for battle, the prelude of attack, the encounter, with the exhortation of Apollo to himself to meet his enemy with firmness, his sarcasms over it when vanquished, and the hissing of the expiring serpent. Other accounts are given of this representation, which it is not material to examine. In a similar manner we are told that the hymns to Bacchus acquired an imitative character, in describing the rapid course of his achievements and conquests.

The chorus of Bacchus contained, therefore, the original principle of the dramatic art. The first step in the process of conversion is supposed to have taken place from occasional dialogues maintained by some of the singers with the chorus.‡

VOL. IV.

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This

* Archilochus. † Æschines cont. Ctes. ‡ The word *ὀρχήστρις*, an actor, Eustathius derives from *ὀρχήσθαι*, to answer, because the actor replied to the Chorus.

This is said to have been nearly the state in which the chorus at the feasts of Bacchus was found by Susarion and Thespis, both natives of Ioarius, a small town of Attica. They first exhibited a kind of dramatic performances, on rude temporary stages or waggons. One attacked the vices and follies of the age, the other treated subjects of greater dignity, taken from ancient mythology. The comedies of Susarion were little more than extemporaneous satirical farces, for comedy seems to have been first brought into a regular form by Epicharmus in Sicily; and the tragedy of Thespis was probably a mixture of song and recitation, in which some action was described with a sort of imitative recitation, and occasional dialogue with the chorus. Æschylus was the first who gave to tragedy a regular structure, with a complete fable, and suitable delineation of character.

Such is the account which is given of the origin and progress of the dramatic art, and in its general circumstances is sufficiently supported by authority and probability.

Nec aliam ob causam Baccho caper omnibus aris
Cæditur, et veteres ineunt proscenia ludi,
Præmiæque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
Thesidæ posuere, atque inter pocula læti,
Mollibus in pratis unctos saluere per utres.

Virg. Georg. ii.

Comedy is supposed to have been the name most anciently applied to dramatic performances.* If the origin of the word *κωμῳδία* be *κωμαίς ὁδῆς*, a village song, it is equally applicable to dramatic performances of every species, both tragedy and comedy having, according to ancient authors, been first introduced in the villages. Dioscorides, as Bentley observes, calls the plays of Thespis *Κωμους*, and says that they furnished entertainment to the *κωμηταί*, or villagers.

The two species of dramatic representation introduced by Thespis and Susarion being, however, very distinct in their nature, it was natural to denote them by different appellations. The word comedy was appropriated to the licentious satirical pieces of the latter; and for the more serious performances of the former, a name was sought from the prize with which their author was rewarded,

Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum.

Trugædia was likewise a name by which comedy was anciently denoted, either because the actors stained their faces with lees of wine, or more probably because a vessel of wine (*τρυγξ*) was the prize of the performance. The confusion which has existed in the use of this word is well corrected by Bentley.†

The peculiar prize of the ancient simple tragedy, or tragic chorus, was, therefore, a goat (*τράγος*); that of comedy, a vessel of wine and a basket of figs. The prize of the Dithyrambic chorus was a bull, to which Pindar is supposed by his scholiast to allude in this passage:

Ταί

* Bentley, Diss. on Phalaris, 308.

† Dissert. on Phalaris, 304.

Ταὶ Διωνυσίου ποδὲν ἐξοφάν

Σὺν βοηλάτῃ Χαρίτε;

Διθυράμβῃ;

Olymp. xiii.

The scholiast derives the word βοηλάτης, the epithet here given to the Dithyramb, from βοῦς.

Aristotle*, in his Poetics, gives a brief view of the origin and progress of tragedy and comedy, to the following purpose. The word δράμα, he remarks, is said to have received its application, because it imitates "actors," δρῶντας, on which account the Dorians claim the origin of both tragedy and comedy; the Megareans of Greece asserted their title to comedy, because their government was anciently popular; those of Sicily, because Epicharmus was their countryman, who flourished before Chionides and Magnes; and some Peloponnesians urged their right to the invention of tragedy. In support of their claims it was alleged, that κῶμη and δρᾶν were Doric words, while the correspondent Attic words were δημοί and πράττειν. It does not, however, appear, that Aristotle himself lays any stress on these etymologies, and in later times, at least, the words were certainly not peculiar to nations of Doric origin. He seems merely to mention the claims of the Dorians, without either admitting their justice, or giving himself the trouble of refuting them. The principle of dramatic imitation he considers as appearing in the poems of Homer, and observes, that the Margites of that poet bears the same relation to comedy, as his Iliad and Odyssey to tragedy. When the different species of dramatic poetry were introduced, the interest which they excited attracted the notice of the poets of the age, and gave a new direction to their labours; the writers of Iambi became comic poets, and the epic authors tragedians. Both tragedy and comedy were originally extemporary, one originating from the authors of the Dithyrambus, the other from those of the Phallic songs, which still, says Aristotle, are customary in many cities. Tragedy having passed through many changes, at length paused, when it had attained its distinct and peculiar character. The number of actors Æschylus first augmented from one to two. He diminished the part of the chorus, and introduced a principal character. Sophocles added a third actor, and the decorations of scenery. It was long before tragedy reached its proper character of dignity, and lost the traces of the ludicrous and satyirical origin from which it sprang. Its metre was originally the trochaic tetrameter; as adapted to its original character, and better suited to the accompaniment of dancing than the Iambic trimeter afterwards adopted. When discourse was introduced, nature herself pointed out the proper metre, as a proof of which, Aristotle observes, that Iambic verses often occur in common conversation, hexameters rarely, and only when we depart from the usual rhythm of speech. The number of episodes, or parts intermediate between the songs of the chorus, was gradually limited, though not very exactly, if we may judge from the example

* Arist. Poet. c. iv.

example of the remaining theatrical pieces.* The changes of comedy were less noted, little public attention having been originally paid to it. Epicharmus and Phormis were the first authors of regular plots. Such is the scanty information which Aristotle communicates respecting the origin and improvements of the art on which he treats.

Notwithstanding the remote origin and gradual progress of tragedy if referred to its first principles, and some obscure pretensions which have likewise been advanced in favour of other authors, it is to Thespis that the ancients commonly ascribe the invention of that art. Epigenes, the Sicyonian, is alone mentioned by name as preceding him, and his claim rests on the single authority of Suidas. "Thespis," says the lexicographer, "is reckoned the sixteenth tragic poet after Epigenes, a Sicyonian; but some say that Thespis was the second after him, and others that he was the first of all."† The particulars which are mentioned respecting the life of Thespis are very few. His tragic performances form an epoch in the Arundelian marble. It is there said that he invented tragedy, and that a goat was appointed for the prize. The characters denoting the date are erased. It stands, however, between two æras, coinciding with the fifty-ninth and sixty-fifth Olympiads. By Suidas he is placed at the sixty-first Olympiad, sufficiently agreeing with what must have been the date of the marble. Plutarch tells us that his innovations gave alarm to Solon. Seeing Thespis himself, after the ancient custom, engaged in a theatrical performance, after the conclusion of the spectacle, he enquired, if he were not ashamed, in the presence of so numerous an audience, of uttering so many falsehoods. When Thespis apologized for his art, as matter of amusement, Solon struck the earth violently with his staff, and said, "If we praise and admire such amusement, we shall soon find its influence even in our solemn engagements." The credibility of this story is, however, somewhat affected by chronological difficulties.‡ It is doubtful whether Thespis committed any of his dramatic performances to writing. The few fragments ascribed to him by ancient writers carry with them sufficient evidence for their own condemnation. It has been said, on the supposed authority of the Arundelian marble, that he presented a play called *Alcestris*. But Bentley observes, that this word was not in his time legible on the marble; and it is said that Phrynichus was the first who made women the subject of tragedy. Another passage, quoted by Clemens Alexandrinus, contains four artificial words which exactly comprehend the twenty-four letters of the Greek alphabet. Some of these letters were not invented till after the time of Thespis. Heraclidus, of Pontus, is said to have composed tragedies in his name, which probably imposed on the later writers.

The obscure subject of the origin of tragedy and comedy has been

* The most frequent number of episodes in Sophocles and Euripides is four; the *Medea* contains six. Tyrwhitt in *Arist. Poet.* p. 137.

† Bentley, *Diss. on Phal.* 235.

‡ Bentley, 272.

been chiefly illustrated by the labours of Bentley, who in his Dissertation on Phalaris, treats the question with admirable learning and sagacity.

D.

SELECT TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

(Continued.)

I now proceed to Antiphilus of Byzantium, a writer of the age of Tiberius, from whom I have selected only a single poem in my former work. In the following epigram he has paid a very natural and pleasing tribute to the merits of an ingenious fellow-countryman. Timomachus lived at Byzantium in the time of Julius Cæsar, who did not fail to acknowledge and reward his genius; since Pliny tells us that he bought two of his best pictures (one of which was his *Medea*) at a sum equal to 10,000*l.* sterling, which would be considered as a great price, at the present day, for the first works of an ancient master.

On the Medea of Timomachus.

What time Timomachus essay'd to trace
The soul's emotions in the varying face,
With patient thought and faithful hand he strove
To blend, with jealous rage, maternal love.
Behold *Medea*! Envy must confess
In both the passions his complete success—
Tears in each threat, a threat in every tear,
The mind with pity warm, or chill with fear.
"The dread suspense I praise," the critic cries—
"Here all the judgement, all the pathos, lies:
To stain with filial blood the guilty scene
Had marr'd the artist, but became the queen."

Bayle, in the article "*Timomachus*," cites a passage from Pliny respecting this picture, which is curious as a memorial of Roman connoisseurship. "It is a very extraordinary and remarkable thing that the last works and unfinished pictures of artists, as the *Iris* of Aristides, the *Tyndaridæ* of Timomachus, the *Medea* of the same painter, and the *Venus* of Apelles, are more admired than their finished pieces."

"Does pity enter into the case?" proceeds Bayle, arguing on what he calls the caprice of mankind; "Do men think it their duty to cherish things on account of their misfortune in losing their author before they were completed?"

Something may, perhaps, be attributed to caprice; but there may also be reasons for the taste beyond those visionary ones which are supposed by the philosopher. To a painter's eye, to a student's comprehension,

prehension, the different stages of progressive labour, exemplified in works which have been brought by eminent artists to different degrees *short of perfection*, may afford a fund of pleasure or of instruction beyond what even the most finished models of the art can produce, and much beyond what an unlearned observer or a mere amateur can imagine. At any rate, we should not be too hasty in giving the title of *capricious* to a feeling not confined to one age or country, but which seems peculiar only to superior refinement. It is certain that many instances of the same taste are familiar to the lovers of the art in the present day. I remember (unless much misinformed) an unfinished picture of Claude's selling for a much higher price than it could have been expected to fetch from its own intrinsic merit, had it received the last touches of the master. But Claude's peculiar art, the *mystery* of his design or of his colouring, was probably more observable in that than in any of his finished pieces. The same circumstance, in a great measure, fixes their high and unquestioned value on the cartoons of Raphael, which are, I believe, generally understood to have been no more than *designs* for future pictures.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND
CURIOUS BOOKS.

FRAGMENTS RELATIVE TO DIFFERENT LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THIS communication shall be miscellaneous, and each article very brief: our two first, relating to that immense collection of MSS. in the Bodleian library, at Oxford, may be considered as two drops taken out of the ocean.

The first we notice is a very beautiful MS. of the six comedies of Terence: prefixed to it are these words:

Hic Liber est Sci Albani, quam qui ei abstulerit, aut totulum deleverit, Anathema sit. This fine manuscript, it seems, from the above notice, formerly belonged to St. Alban's monastery; and the anathema prefixed was quite conformable to the practice of the monks, who hit on such devices to preserve their MSS. from being stolen; and their anathemas were sometimes expressed in the most dreadful terms.

The information, then, conveyed on a blank leaf of this MS., correct as it may be, was quite unnecessary; and the conclusion, relative to the age of the MS. being founded on a mistake, is itself incorrect.

The information is as follows: Passus est Beatus Albanus die decimo Kalend: Julii juxta civitatem Verulanum Anno Domini Incarnationis Ducentesimo Octogesimo sexto. St. Alban was reckon-
ed

ed the protomartyr of Britain, but had no more to do with this MS. than Lord Bacon had, who also died at Old Verulam, and is called in his epitaph, Sancti Albani Vicecomes.

The following, then, are mistakes: One person, who lived in 1654, supposing this MS. to have belonged to St. Alban, makes his calculation thus:

1654
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1368;

another, who lived in 1669, thus: 1669

286

1283; according to which, the MS. must be now between 15 and 1600 years old. Other mistakes, not unlike this, will be recollected by those who are conversant in manuscripts. But there is no Latin MS., probably, so old as the 3d century; and he who should assign this to the 14th, would, probably, be nearer the truth than he who should fix it to the third.

This MS. is accompanied with representations of the masks worn by the ancient comedians; and Mr. Colman, I understand, copied them into his translation of Terence's comedies.

Many years ago the Bodleian was computed to contain 160,000 volumes, of which 30,000 were said to be manuscripts. Since the time that any regular catalogue was published, there have been made very great additions to the library: the most considerable both for number and value was the collection lately purchased of the grandson and heir of James Philip D'Orville, of which a very valuable catalogue was published, with the sanction of the university, in 1806.

This collection consists of more than 500 volumes; a great part of the volumes, too, contain sundry and very different articles; and they are all either manuscripts, or printed books with MS. notes, many of them D'Orville's own. The contents are Greek and Roman classics of all descriptions, with critical works, and literary epistles of eminent critics; there are some Arabic MSS. also, with a few French, Italian, and Dutch.

Among these manuscripts, not the least curious, and, in one point of view, the most valuable of all, is Euclid's Elements, with the Scholia. It is not only fairly written, but of great antiquity; and to expatiate on the worth of the contents, would be like celebrating, with the emperor Julian, the praises of the *Sovereign Sun*. But the peculiarity most deserving of notice, as that, indeed, which must stamp this MS. for a valuable one, is this. At the end are words, which intimate that this codex was written by the hand of Stephanus, Clerk, in the month of September, on the 7th indiction in the year of the world 6397, which is the 889th year of the christian æra. It is therefore the most ancient MS. not only in England but in Europe, perhaps,

perhaps, that has a date, and a guide, therefore, in ascertaining the age of other Greek MSS.

This manuscript differs both in the shape of the letters and other particulars from those mentioned in our former papers. It has accents and breathings, and is much abbreviated. Many words in other MSS. separately written, are joined together, in a singular manner, in this; the prepositions, more particularly, clinging to the cases which they govern, so as to make one word with them, the accent on the preposition being omitted, but falling, in its regular place, on the word connected with it, as in our English words *withal*, and *allone*, used by our old writers for at *one*. Thus: *ἰν' αὐτῷ*, *διὰ τῆς*, *ἐκ τῶν*, *ταπλῆς*, *τῶν κίτῳ*, *πρὸς τῶν*, and the like. A few pages stolen away by the hand of time have been supplied by a more modern hand.

At the end there is a singular Greek epigram, the Hexameters being all Spondaics, and in the body of the work the following, which is here copied, merely as being no where else extant.

ΕΥΚΑΙΡΙΑΣ ΜΕΤΡΩΝ ἈΥΤΑΕ' Αἶς ἔΥΠΕ ΚΕΑΕΥ' ΘΟΥΣ
ΓΡΑΜΜΗ: ΚΑ' Ἰ ΚΕΝΤΡΩ: ΚΥ' ΚΑΟΝ ἘΠΕΙΣ' ΑΜΕΝΟΣ.

SALISBURY.

In the Catalogus MSS. Angl. et Hib. the MSS. in the library of Salisbury cathedral, as catalogued by the Chancellor of the diocese, amounted to 142, most of them being commentaries on the scripture, and copies of some writings of the ancient fathers, with a few MSS. of canon and civil law; but there were no classics, nor are there any now. Among the printed books there are a few, though but a few, of the latter end of the 15th century.

But it is most in place here to speak of the Salisbury Service-Book; and a tale hangs upon the copy in this library, which gives it an interest with some people; for it belonged formerly to king Henry the 8th, and afterwards to Burnet, bishop of Salisbury. It then got into unknown hands. A gentleman bought it, and gave it the Hospital, as a donative, that it might be purchased, and it was purchased, by the church. Such observations are made merely for book-fanciers; for circumstances of this kind, trifling often enough, sometimes give a mighty size to books of little consequence: but the Salisbury Service-book invites observations of a more public and national kind.

This book, then, was composed by Osborne, the second bishop of old Salisbury after the Conquest. He came over with William the Conqueror into this country, and succeeded Herman, the first bishop. Osborne died Dec. 3, 1099, and was put into the Catalogues of the Saints, as having founded the cathedral of Sorbiodunum, or Old Salisbury or Sarum: he is, therefore, known as St. Osborne.* He wrote several

* Vid. Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ, p. 389. Edit. 1616.

several things, particularly the Life of St. Aldelm, the founder of a famous abbey in Malmesbury (then called Maiddsburgi) in Wiltshire; but is best known as the author of this Service-book for Salisbury or Sarum, containing the sacraments of the church, and the manner of administering them. This book may, therefore, be considered as giving the best and truest representation of the religious costume of this country for a long period, viz. from the Conquest to the beginning of the Reformation; and in tracing the progress of religious opinion, it might with advantage be considered relatively to the present Service-books of the Catholics and Protestants of this country, the one being derived from, and the other much indebted to, this.

The first service is the blessing of Salt and Water, or the making of holy water, the which, as it gives a virtue to many of the services, is preserved, though with some variation, in THE DIVINE OFFICE now used by Catholics: and the exorcisms, the most striking parts of the old Service-book, are retained, "Exorciso te creatura Salis per Deum vivum," &c. "Exorciso te creatura aquæ in nomine patris omnipotentis," &c.

The Sacrament of Baptism, so characteristic of the christian name and profession, and therefore so much the subject of dispute among different christians, as administered according to the Service-book of Salisbury, differs from it as now administered as well by the Catholics as the Protestants of this country. By the former, water is poured on the child; by the latter, the child is sprinkled. One sect baptize only adults, and by immersion. According to the Salisbury Service-book, the child was immersed three times; once in the name of the Father, a second time in the name of the Son, and the third time in the name of the Holy Ghost: and there were properly three services, one for making a Catechumen, another for blessing the Font, and another for the Sacrament itself, Baptism.* This baptism was called Trine Immersion.

This Service-book, of course, is in Latin: but in the BENEDICTIO FRONTIS, there is retained a small portion of Old English. Hic incipit Litaniam hoc modo: Goodfaders and goodmoders, and all that be here about, say in the Worshyppe of God and our Layde, and of the 12 Apostellys a *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria*, and *Credo in Deum*; that we maye so mynyster this blessyd sacrament, that yt maye be to the pleasure of Almyghty God and confusyon of our gostly enemy and salvacyon of te sowle of thys chylde. Godfaders and godmoders of thys chylde we charge you that ye charge the soder and te moder to keepe it from fyre and water and other perels to the age of vii yere. ad that ye lerne or seyt be lerned the *Pater Noster*, *Ave Maria*, and *Credo*.

The Ordo ad Sponsalia, or the administration of Matrimony, has in like manner some points of resemblance to the modern offices for matrimony; the latter, indeed, being derived from the former. It has
Vol. IV. T also

* Deinde accipiat infantem per latera in manibus suis: et interrogato nomine ejus baptizet eum sub trina mersione tm. sanctam Trinitatem invocando, ita dicens, &c.

also a few words of English inserted in it, as the former service, thus: I — take thee — to my wedded wyf to have and to holde fro this day for warde for bettere for wors for richere for povere in sykenesse and in hele tyl dethe us departe if holy chyrche it woll ordeyne and ther to Y plight te my trouthe. In like manner the woman, thus:—take the to my wedded housbonder to have and to holde fro tis day for warde for better for worse for richere for povere, in sykenesse and in hele, &c.—As part of the *Ordo ad Sponsalia*, as well as of the *Benedictio Fontis* was chanted, the Salisbury service is accompanied with the notes.

Easter has always been reckoned the greatest festival in the christian church, as the Passover was in the Jewish: in the service, therefore, for the *Vigilia Paschæ*, or Easter Eve, every thing is intended to be the most impressive and significant. The whole solemnity turns on the *Cereum Pascale*, or *Pascal Candel*, which at the end of the Salisbury Service is thus explained: That waxen candel means Christ, or the pillar, which went before the Hebrews, as a light by night and a shade by day.*

The service, more particularly characteristic of the times, is that for Pilgrims and Knights going to Jerusalem or any other place;—but we have already exceeded bounds, and shall only add, that the copy of the Service-book in Salisbury cathedral was printed by Prevost in 1526; though I have since been examining more leisurely the edition of 1504.

* *Cereus iste Christum designat sive columnam quæ fuit Hebræis, scilicet lux noctis et umbra diei.*

G. DYER.

Worcester, July, 1808.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF CORILLA OLIMPICA.

Maria Maddelana Fernandez Corilla, celebrated under the name of Corilla, was born at Pistoja in 1740, and was descended from a Spanish family of some consideration, settled in Tuscany in the preceding century. She gave, in her infancy, the most unequivocal marks of an uncommon genius; and she was fortunate in possessing parents who could discern what nature had made her, and resolve to give her an adequate education. At the age of 17 she was not only furnished with all those qualifications which are generally considered as useful or ornamental to her sex, but was perfectly well acquainted with the rudiments of natural and moral philosophy, and with every branch of ancient and modern history.

It

It is not, however, known whether, in that early period of her life, she evinced any peculiar disposition for those pursuits in which her name constitutes a remarkable epoch in the literary history of Italy; for we only learn that she was 20 years of age when she appeared as an *improvisatrice*. This being the talent for which she stands unrivalled, and is entitled to peculiar notice, we think it necessary to premise something concerning a qualification so totally unknown in other countries of Europe, and so general among the Italians.

"There is nothing," says a celebrated traveller, "that would be so singular with us, but nothing so very common in Italy, as to see two masqued or two unknown persons, during the night, assault, defy, and answer one another by verses, distichs, and stanzas, in the same measure, with that vivacity of speaking, of singing, of accompanying, and with that beauty of versification of which the Italian language only is capable. Nothing also is more common than to meet with *improvisanti* who work themselves into a fit of enthusiasm, and, whenever they choose, become able to compose and recite *impromptu* a sequel of a hundred lines and upwards, on any given subject, without stopping one second, and with a truly admirable fervour: they become warmed and animated in a manner sometimes so very violent as to remain afterwards sleepless * * * * * The instantaneous productions of these inflamed minds are always more interesting and surprising than any of their studied compositions."

Signora Fernandez gave the first specimen of her abilities for this extemporary poesy in her native place. She had already attracted there the admiration of all the inhabitants of the higher orders; but, partly from the consciousness of her own merit, and partly through the advice of her friends, she soon removed to Florence. In that city she rose to the highest degree of fame. She was considered as a phenomenon until then unknown; as an extemporary poet, who, to her natural talents, added extensive and almost universal acquirements; and as a woman who would, in all probability, outshine all her sex in similar displays of ability. Whilst in this summit of glory, she married Signor Morelli, a Livornese gentleman of excellent character.

The fame of the female poet could not be confined to Italy: it passed the Alps, and it excited the curiosity of the empress Mary Theresa, already celebrated for her fondness for Italian poetry. By the intervention of Metastasio, the empress invited Signora Morelli to Vienna, offering her the place of female poet-laureate at court. The invitation was too honourable and flattering, and presented a too brilliant prospect of additional fortune, not to be accepted. Accordingly, in 1765, this lady went to Vienna.

In her new situation she not only answered the most sanguine expectations as well of the empress as of all the archdukes and arch-duchesses, but she performed more, perhaps, than had been expected. She wrote an epic poem and a volume of lyric poetry, both which she dedicated to the empress: she attracted an enthusiastic admiration from Metastasio himself; and she rendered the taste for Italian poetry still

still more predominant than it had before been in Vienna. Not being, however, entirely satisfied either with the climate or with the manners of Germany, and having obtained the empress's permission, with a liberal pension for life, in 1771 she returned to Italy.

She remained only a few months in Pistoja, in Florence, and other cities of Tuscany, for she determined to settle in Rome. The famous academy of the Arcadi, in that metropolis, was then governed by a *Custode* of uncommon merit and activity, the celebrated Abbé Joachim Pizzi; and, owing to his exertions, it had already reached the highest degree of splendour: many sovereigns, and a vast number of the first nobility in Europe, were associates of the academy. The Abbé Pizzi thought that it would acquire additional lustre if Sign^a Morelli should become one of its members. Accordingly, in 1772, he sent her the usual diploma, giving her the pastoral name of *Corilla Olimpica*, the name under which she afterwards became famous through all Europe. She continued her exertions in improvvisation; and from 1772 to 1776 she charmed the inhabitants of Rome as she had already done those of Florence and Vienna. It was universally agreed, that even among men she had no rival in that faculty.

It is a disagreeable task for a biographer to relate the faults of some characters which, in other respects have, perhaps, been an ornament to human nature. We mention, therefore, with some reluctance, that from the very epoch of their marriage, from the 22d to the 36th year of her age, Sign^a Morelli had given numberless instances of that fashionable levity of which, in the last century, the female philosophers of the new order were accused. She had been prone to form unlawful attachments; and, what was worse, she did it in so unreserved a manner, as to indicate that she was determined to set the public opinion at defiance. Some signal instances of her extravagance in this respect might be related, but we do not think it necessary to enter into such details in this place.

The character of Corilla, therefore, was known as that of a female of singular talents, but of equally conspicuous frailties: it was considered in that light at the epoch of the accession of Pius VI. to the papal throne. That pontiff, although in every respect an honest and virtuous man, undoubtedly possessed a large share of vanity and ostentation. He was a real and sincere admirer of talents and learning; but it was his favourite object to signalise his pontificate by some displays of this kind, which should surpass in fame the literary glories of any of his predecessors. He thought that he should attain this end by a solemn coronation of Corilla in the capitol.

It is easy to conceive the various emotions which the project of the pope produced in Rome and all over Italy. An honour granted only to Petrarch, and of which Tasso had been deprived by his unexpected death the day before, was, towards the close of the 18th century, to be bestowed on a female! An idea may also be formed of the immense concourse of people which, from all the neighbouring cities, crowded to Rome, to witness the ceremony! We shall, therefore,

only

only say that the coronation, with the greatest solemnity, was performed on the 31st August, 1776.

It was natural that the general enthusiasm should be attended by some obloquy on the part of the envious; and, as it was impossible to deny the extraordinary merit of Corilla as a poetess, the attacks fell on her character. Some bitter pasquinades followed, alluding to that character; and one of them, the most satirical of all, also placed in contrast the conduct of the reigning pope with that of the last of his predecessors of the same name. Pius V. who had governed the church of Rome from 1565 to 1572, having formerly been a dominican friar, in no part of his pontificate had ever divested himself of the austere and intolerant spirit of the order to which he had belonged; and it was owing to this spirit that, about 1569, he had expelled all loose women from Rome. With the preliminary knowledge of this historical anecdote, the severity of the pasquinade may be fully comprehended.

Plaudite, Lascivæ: pepulit vos Quintus ab urbe;
Sub Sexto, recipitserta Corilla, Pio!

From which and other similar strokes of malevolence, the Abbé Pizzi, still alive, could justly affirm that "Corilla had received a crown-of thorns rather than of laurel."

The illustrious *improvisatrice*, however, must have been amply indemnified for all these philippics by an additional mark of honour which, three years after, in 1779, was bestowed on her by her learned friends. They thought it proper to perpetuate the memory of the coronation by an express publication, and by prints, representing the most striking scenes which took place during the ceremony. They therefore sent an historical narrative with a set of plates to Parma, to be published, as it soon was, by the unrivalled printer Bodoni. And this is the subject of that magnificent and elegant volume, which some of our readers may have seen, bearing the title of "*Atti della solenne coronazione di Corilla Olimpica*;" one, indeed, of the most finished specimens of typography that ever issued from the press of Bodoni.

Towards the close of 1780 Sign^a Morelli left Rome, with the intention of passing the remainder of her life in Florence. Although she was not more than 40 years of age, and in the full possession of all her powers, she never again sought to display her talents in improvisation. She seemed to be aware that part of the enchantment which had formerly attended her exertions in that art had been indirectly owing to her youth and beauty; and that she was in some danger of diminishing her fame by continuing the practice. She only condescended sometimes to exert herself for the gratification of the family of the Great Duke (the present imperial family of Austria) and of some sovereigns who, in their travels, happened to pass through the place. Her house in Florence was then what, in ancient times, that of Aspasia had been in Athens, or, in modern, that of Ninon de Lenclos

Lenclos in Paris—the resort of all literary characters, of all persons of distinction, and even of those females who, like her, were endowed with talents and not very scrupulous in their manners. To her, in fact, we might literally apply what an eminent French critic said of Ninon. “Inconstant in her amours, constant in all her other affections, exact in matters of probity, of pleasant society, sincere in her expressions, sprightly without affectation, she only wanted what, in respect to women, is called *virtue*, and which is so justly entitled to this denomination: she, however, conducted herself with such dignity, as to seem to possess that virtue.”

Corilla died at Florence on the 8th November, 1800, sincerely regretted by all her numberless friends and by the public. Much as we may lament those deviations from virtue which dishonoured her character, we are obliged to acknowledge that her merit, in respect to mental accomplishments, was of the first rate; that in her peculiar faculty she stands hitherto unrivalled; and that some centuries will, perhaps, elapse before a fund of equal powers in the same walk may be recorded in the literary annals of Italy.

F. D.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

The idea taken from a quartrain of Sadi, which may be found, with a prose version, in Sir Wm. Jones's Grammar.

WHY screams so shrill the restless bird of morn,
 Breaking my sleep ere half my night be spent?"
 He counts each fleeting hour since early dawn;
 Blame not his zeal, though rude, yet kindly meant.
 Shake off thy sleep of soul; rise, sluggard, rise!
 So pours the Persian sage his moral strain;
 An hour of life is past! he warning cries;
 Let not a bird admonish men in vain.
 Life was not given for man to while away
 In sleep, or careless ease, or idle joy;
 Life is the twilight of a brighter day,
 Sublimar labours should a soul employ.
 A Sadi's lessons rouse an Asian mind,
 By us unheeded oft the poet sings;
 The Persian wakes to walk the path assigned,
 Yet here the cock a double lesson brings.

To

To us, as them, this herald of the sun,
 Rousing with cheerful crow to duty's call,
 Proclaims the course that all were form'd to run;
 Warns, too, of dangers that beset us all.
 He bids of childish confidence beware,
 Which triumphs ere it scarce begins the race;
 From Peter learn, he cries, thro' fervent prayer
 To arm your feeble strength with heavenly grace.

M.

THE SPANISH LADY'S FAREWELL.

"MANUEL, I do not shed a tear
 Our parting to delay;
 I dare not listen to my fear,
 I dare not bid thee stay.

The heart may shrink, the spirit fail,
 But Spaniards must be free!
 And pride and duty shall prevail
 O'er all my love for thee.

Then go, and, round that gallant head,
 Like banners in the air,
 Shall float full many a daring hope,
 And many a tender prayer.

Should freedom perish—at thy death
 'Twere madness to repine;
 And I should every feeling lose,
 Except the wish for mine.

But, if the destiny of Spain
 Be once again to rise,
 O! grant me, heaven! to read the tale
 In Manuel's joyful eyes."

MATILDA BETHAM.

New Cavendish-street, July 3d, 1808.

FROM AN UNFINISHED POEM.

Introduction, with an Invocation to Memory, and a Farewell to the Lyre.

AS on fair Thames when evening sun-beams rest,
 And the long line of glory fires it's breast,
 No cheerful warmth the mimic lustres yield,
 Though all heaven glitters in the liquid field;

Thus,

Thus, when the sire, some heavy day to soothe,
 Throws back his eye along the paths of youth,
 Inspirers once of joys for ever new,
 Rise other scenes, and shift in long review;
 Yet him no more his former loves engage,
 Nor infant frolicks warm the breast of age:
 Reason, triumphant o'er each rival sway,
 Passion wild-wing'd, and fluttering Fancy gay,
 Each devious foot-step marks with eye severe,
 Nor knows to pardon, where she sees to err.

Yet while thine influence, Memory, may last,
 Who but regrets the careless days are past?
 Ye lonely joys, that nursed the simple strain,
 Ye dreams of bliss, unsought from slumber's reign,
 (When Fancy, wandering in the vacant hour,
 Would steal from faëry landscapes many a flower
 To dress the wreath with which I loved to shade
 The crisped tresses of some partial maid)
 Yet, yet awhile illumine the faded eye,
 Once more be heard my untaught minstrelsy;
 Then to the lyre when youthful strains shall swell,
 Adieu! the strains, for aye the lyre, farewell!
 Yet shall it warble on the blasted heath,
 To unseen fingers, or the zephyr's breath,
 While lingering village-lads, perchance, shall own
 More sweet beneath my hand its liquid tone.

FLOSCULUS.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Dr. Smith will shortly publish a work, in one volume in octavo, under the title of *Botanical Illustrations*, intended as a continuation of his *Introduction to Botany*.

Dr. Noehden has prepared for the press a collection of German Exercises, as a companion to his *Grammar*. This work will be of particular service to those who wish to acquire an accurate and practical knowledge of German composition. Besides the references to the *Grammar*, the notes contain numerous illustrations of the idioms of that language. The author intends that the publication should be followed by a volume of Extracts, from the best German authors, which he also designs as a vehicle for remarks and observations, explanatory of the peculiarities and difficulties that are to be met with in the construction and phraseology of the German language.

Mr. Custance's "Concise View of the Constitution of England" will probably appear in September.

An account of the Kingdom of Nypal, comprising a description of its geography and topography, written originally by Col. William Kirkpatrick, and prepared for the press by Lawrence Dundas Campbell, Esq. is in the press, and is expected to appear in the spring of 1809. It is to be illustrated with a map, and embellished with drawings from A. W. Devis, Esq.

A new edition of Dr. Pococke's valuable *Travels in the East* has been announced as in preparation, in three volumes, quarto.

Dr.

Dr. William Smith, late Chief Justice of Cape Breton, is printing a volume in octavo, on miscellaneous subjects of controversial divinity.

Mr. W. T. Comber, of Liverpool, has just completed a work, entitled, *An Inquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population*. Dedicated to Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P.

Hephæstio's Treatise on Greek Metres, corrected from MSS. and illustrated with copious notes, is reprinting at the Clarendon press.

Mr. John Nichols is engaged on an edition of Swift's works. Another edition is preparing by Mr. Walter Scott.

Proposals have been issued to publish by subscription the works of the Rev. John Newton, late Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London. They will form six volumes in octavo.

Dr. J. F. Davis, of Bath, has in the press, *Observations on Carditis, or the Inflammation of the Heart*, illustrated by cases and dissections. It is Dr. Davis's design to shew that this disease occurs oftener than has been supposed; and that, contrary to the opinions of our best systematic writers, there are circumstances by which it may sometimes be distinguished in practice.

A very laudable institution has lately been formed at Edinburgh, partly under the direction, we believe, of a lady who has obtained some celebrity in the literary world, which has for its object the comfort and assistance of a most respectable and useful class of society: It is entitled the "Annuity Fund, established for the Benefit of Governesses." It proposes, by certain rates of subscription from females employed in the education of youth, to raise a fund from which an annuity, proportioned to the subscription of the parties, is to be paid to the subscribers after they have attained the age of fifty-five, from which period their subscriptions are to cease. An attempt is now making to enlarge the plan by raising a separate fund, by means of an honorary subscription, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Committee of the Annuity Fund, to the relief of such extra cases of distress as may be out of the plan of the other institution. It was found impossible to include this object in the other; and it is to be hoped that a liberal public will assist in providing for the unavoidable misfortunes and wants of a class of females to whom the rising generation, and, indeed, society in general, are so highly indebted.

There was found lately, in a bank of sand, deeply interred, in the island of Benbecula, South Uist, a human skeleton, in a high state of preservation. It was in a sitting posture, holding in its right hand the handle of a sword. On digging a little deeper, there were discovered the fragments of a Roman urn, with a few pieces of silver coinage, bearing a strong resemblance to those of the emperor Servius. A few remarkable circumstances attending this discovery are not unworthy of notice. Some years ago the bank of sand under which the skeleton was found was so high, that it served as a bulwark to stop the raging billows of the Atlantic; but, by the gradual encroachment of the sea, and the constant drifting of the sand, which is so prevalent in the Hebrides, this tumulus was entirely removed; when a bed of stones, nearly of the size of bricks, diagonally and longitudinally arranged, presented itself. This led some gentlemen in the island to cause the bed to be carefully examined. Those who are acquainted with the qualities of pure sand, unmixed with any particles of earth, for powerfully resisting corrosion, will not dispute the possibility of this skeleton to be that of some distinguished Roman hero. But how it should happen to be interred in a quarter so remote, whither the Roman eagle never penetrated, according to common opinion, is not so easily accounted for: though the belief that the Romans never crossed the Grampian Hills is considerably weakened, by a regular Roman encampment, now visible in the district of Badenok, Invernessshire.

The government of the United States, influenced by a humane, wise, and enlightened policy, continues to adopt measures for ascertaining the value and extent of the regions it has acquired by treaty and purchase, beyond the Mississippi. For this purpose, Capt. Pike, after his return from the voyage to the sources of that river, was dispatched by the President on another expedition of discovery. He was attended by a military escort of twenty-two men, and by the intelligent and enterprising Dr. Robertson, of St. Louis, who accompa-

nied him as a volunteer, in July, 1806. The adventurers proceeded up the Missouri to the Osage River, and pursued their course along it until they arrived at the towns of that nation. They then undertook to interfere as peace-makers between the Osages and their neighbours, the Kansas tribe, between whom an exterminating war had for a considerable time been carried on. Having succeeded in this, Capt. Pike proceeded with his party from the banks of the Kansas River, where the accommodation was effected, across the country to the River Arkansa. On arriving at this great stream, the party divided, and while one section of them, commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson, descended to explore it to its junction with the Mississippi, Capt. P. himself, with the other division, ascended towards its source. From the great falls where it descends from the mountains, he made an excursion towards the source of the River Plate, and returned to another branch of the Arkansa. This being accomplished, he travelled in a west south-western direction, with the expectation of finding the upper part of Red River, and of following it downward to Nachitoches and the junction with the Washita, where Mr. Dunbar had been engaged in exploring. But in this he failed. The Red River had been described as originating in the high mountains whence the other great waters of Louisiana proceed, and running a thousand miles and more from N. W. towards S. E. On the supposition that the common opinion was correct, Capt. P. kept so far to the westward, with the intention of striking it nearer its source, that he missed it altogether, the head of the Red River not being so high, nor its course so long, by a great difference, as popular rumour had represented. Pursuing his journey, however, he fell in with a river, which, for some time, he supposed to be the Red. Near it he fortified himself, and hoisted the flag of his nation. He had not, however, been many days in his encampment before he was surprised at the sight of two hundred Spanish cavalry, from whose officers he first learned that he had penetrated far within the acknowledged territory of Spain, and was really residing on the margin of the Bravo, or the Rio del Norte! This river, from its source in the mountains to its termination in the Bay of Spirito Santo, is supposed to run a length of twenty-five hundred miles. After a parley and explanation, Capt. P. ordered his colours to be struck, and consented to accompany the escort of the Most Catholic King to Santa Fe, the seat of his government for this province. Here further discussion took place. The governor contended that Capt. P. was a spy; and that the clandestine manner of entering his territory and the furred clothing, instead of regimental uniforms, with which he and his men were covered, were evident proofs of their sinister designs. To this it was replied, that his errand was lawful, and authorized by his government; that his instructions were to explore Louisiana, a country ceded to the United States by treaty, and that his appearance in Mexico arose wholly from the mistake of travelling farther to the northward than the sources of the Red River, and of mistaking for it the Bravo. The difference at length having been explained and accommodated, Capt. P. and his men were permitted to proceed homeward. This was performed by passing down the Bravo about six hundred miles, and thence travelling the Spanish provinces and governments, in an easterly direction, until they arrived at the post of Nachitoches, on the Red River, in July, 1807. The general idea given of these vast regions, is that of the most dismal barrenness. Their aspect is inhospitable and uninviting in the extreme. For many a day's journey in succession there is not a tree, and scarcely a shrub to relieve the dreariness of the scene. Waste and sandy deserts occupy the principal spaces between the great rivers. And as these extensive and level regions are, in many places, so impregnated with salt, that the streams are sometimes too briny to be drunk; and the water even capable of being evaporated for the purpose of obtaining that article. The wilderness of Louisiana has thus a near resemblance to the deserts of Arabia, the plains of Tartary, and the Zaira of Numidia. And by its savageness and expanse, it will be capable of forming a wide and lasting barrier between the United States and their neighbours to the west and south. This nakedness of the country does not appear to be the consequence of fires in the woods, changing the forests to savannas; but of the natural sterility of the soil owing, in many spots, to its impregnation with salt, producing only a coarse
and

and scattered grass, that serves to feed the herds of bisons roaming over these dreary tracts. From the scarcity of wood, it was sometimes necessary to collect the dung of these animals for fuel. Lieut. Wilkinson found the distance from the place on the Arkansa, where he separated from Captain Pike, to be about fifteen hundred miles from the point of junction with the Mississippi.

In 1806, B. Lafon, a geographer and engineer at New Orleans, published a general Chart of the Orleans Territory, comprehending also West Florida, and a Part of the Mississippi Territory. The explanations are in the French language, and the whole executed from the most recent observations. The author states that a considerable portion of his materials are quite new; such for example as the courses of the Mississippi, which were finished in 1806, as well as those of the Alabama, Mobile, Pascagoula, Tangipao, Mitalebani, Ticioha, Amite, Washita, Yazoo, and their different ramifications with the Mississippi, as also the Pearl, Red, and Sabine rivers. This map exhibits all the country on the gulf, from Pensacola to the Sabine inclusive; which, computing the longitude of the former to be $89^{\circ} 45'$ W. from the meridian of Paris, and the latter to be $96^{\circ} 31'$, makes an extent of almost seven degrees of longitude. And it embraces the whole space from the south point of the Mississippi, which is its extreme termination on the side of the ocean, in lat N. 29° , to the parallel of 33° , which is considerably to the northward of Tombigbee fort, the Yazoo-mouth, and the settlement of Nachitoches; making four degrees of latitude.

The year 1807 has added another important map to American geography. By the labours of Jonathan Price and John Strother, a map of the State of North Carolina has been compiled, the first, it is said, from actual survey. It includes the whole of its extensive and peculiar coast on the Atlantic ocean, from the Virginian line, a little north of Currituck inlet, to the South Carolina boundary, at Little River inlet. But the new discoveries, made under the auspices of the national government, which have been published by virtue of a resolve of Congress, dated 2d of March, 1807, seem not to be comprehended in it. This is probably owing to their having been made after the map was put into the engraver's hands. From its extreme point of east longitude at Cape Hatteras, in about $75^{\circ} 50'$ W. from Greenwich, this commonwealth extends to the 84th, or thereabout, on the westernmost part of its supposed junction with Tennesse, beyond the Iron, Bald, Walnut, and Smoaky mountains, in which the territorial line is not fully ascertained. The civil divisions into counties are distinctly marked and coloured. And the roads, rivers, towns, places of public worship, villas, hills, and swamps, are so minutely marked, that the map may be deservedly ranked among the most instructive publications of this class.

The Rev. James Madison, D. D. President of William and Mary College, has, during the year 1807, laid before the public his chart of that state, upon which he has many years been engaged. It includes the whole dominion, from the North Carolina and Tennesse boundary, in 36 deg. 30 minutes, to the irregular line which separates it from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. The delineation is by Mr. William Davis, and the engraving by Mr. Frederick Bossler. The longitude is reckoned from the capitol at Washington city. The map is very large, being nearly four feet by six.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture; from the Northern Department of England, comprising Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Mountainous Parts of Derbyshire, &c. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 12s. boards.

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Rules of the Annuity Fund, established for the Benefit of Governesses, with an Account of the Institution, and Proposals for enlarging its Plan by means of Honorary Subscriptions. Price 1s.

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METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind.	Pressure.		Temp.		Evap.	Rain, &c
			max.	min.	max.	min.		
New Moon	June 24	Var.	29.98	29.83	74°	48°	.15	
	25	NE	30.03	29.98	75	47	.11	6
	26	E	30.04	30.03	75	54	.17	
	27	N	30.08	30.04	67	52		
	28	NE	30.13	30.05	61	52	.23	
	29	NE	30.24	30.11	75	50	.20	
	30	NE	30.24	30.15	70	49	.18	
1st Q.	July 1	NE	30.15	30.05	70	48	.20	
	2	N	30.05	29.99	68	52	.17	
	3	NE	29.99	29.97	69	44	.12	.17
a.	4	N	29.97	29.88	70	47	.19	
b.	5	NW	30.08	29.95	66	47	.15	
	6	W	30.12	30.08	67	56		
Full Moon	7	W	30.08	30.01	75	52	.33	
b.	8	SW	30.01	29.95	75	59	.24	
c.	9	NE	30.01	29.97	73	57	9	
	10	SW	30.13	30.01	76	58		
d.	11	SW	30.12	30.08	83	59	.38	
e.	12	S	30.08	29.96	92	63	.30	
f.	13	S	29.96	29.93	96	60	.35	
g.	14	Var.	29.96	29.92	94	63	.31	
Last Q.	h.	NE	29.92	29.91	81	62	.27	
	i.	Var.	29.97	29.91	88	59	.20	
	k.	NW	30.03	29.97	83	57	.16	
	l.	E	29.97	29.90	86	54	.25	
	l.	SW	29.90	29.75	86	59	.25	
m.	20	SW	29.78	29.70	75	55	.17	
	21	SW	29.71	29.70	78	56	.21	
	22	S	29.76	29.71	79	59	.16	.02
			30.01	29.94	76.79	54.41	T. 5.54	0.25
			M. 29.97		65.60			

N. B. The Notations comprised in each line relate to a period of 24 hours, reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

- a. Misty, a. m.
 b. Rather windy: a slight shower the 8th at night.
 c. A little rain from the N. a. m. and at sun-set cloudy, with temp. 67°.
 d. A. M. a few drops of rain, and much dew at night.
 e. A very fine day. The cirrus cloud only appeared. Temp. at 10^h a. m. 86°: the maximum 92° was about 2 p. m. with a fine breeze, so that the heat was not oppressive. Evaporation from a vessel on the ground between 1 and 2 p. m. 0.04 in.; between 4 and 8 p. m. about the same quantity; in two hours after sun-set there evaporated no sensible quantity of water, and dew fell. About 11^h p. m. a bright small meteor passed from S. W. descending to W.
 f. A. M. dew on the grass. Temp. at 9, 84°. The intense heat of the maximum lasted nearly three hours, till about 4 p. m. At 6 p. m. temp. 90°; after which it declined rapidly. The thermometer is defended from the sun by a thick laurel-tree, and subject to no other reflection than that of the grass-plot round it. That at the Laboratory rose (out of reach of the sun's rays) to 98.5°; but it is contiguous to a large building, and might be affected by a current of heated air from the roof or walls. Another, at Plashet, a mile and a half eastward, indicated 96° as the maximum under the shade of a house. Evaporation in the shade from 9 to 2, 0.1 in.; from 2 to 7, 0.19 in. The sky was clear till near sun-set; then appeared some haze, indicating the fall of dew in the S. E. and a few traces of thunder clouds in the N. W. The vapour point about 2 p. m. was 65°.
 g. At 2^h a. m. several birds were singing by moonlight; the lark on wing, and the chimney-swallow were distinguished. The cuckoo is said also to have been heard. Sudden strong gusts of wind occurred between 6 and 7 a. m., and 2 and 3 p. m. Some lightning in the W. at night.
 h. Dew on the grass: a fine breeze from E. N. E. a. m. Much lightning in the W. this night: a few drops of rain p. m.
 i. No dew: at sun-set a smart breeze from S. W. with lightning in the N. E. and a few drops of rain.
 k. Dew; little wind; evening twilight, very brilliant, and the clouds highly coloured.
 l. Dew.
 m. A fine breeze from S. S. W.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds, Northerly.

Mean elevation of Barometer 29.97 In.

Temperature - - - - 65.60°

Evaporation - - - - 5.54 In.

Rain, &c. - - - - 0.25 In.

There has been very little indication of electricity by the rod; a few thunder clouds have appeared at intervals, which at no time threatened a discharge. The lightning we have perceived belonged to storms too distant for the clouds composing them to be visible above our horizon.

L. H.

Plaistow, 24th of 7th mo. 1808.

RESULTS FOR MAY, AT MANCHESTER.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29.76—Highest 30.10—Lowest 29.40—Range 00.70
 Mean Temperature - 59°62—Highest 75°—Lowest 48°—Range 27°
 Spaces described by the Barometer in inches, 3.29.—Number of Changes, 12.
 Rain, &c. this Month, 2.045 of an In.—Wet Days, 11.—Total Rain this Year 9.545 Ins.—At Blakely, the quantity of Rain, for this Month, 1.702 Inches.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
5	13	0	9	4	13	28	9

Total Number of Observations, 81.—Number of Stormy Days, 0.

THOS. HANSON.

Lying in Hospital, July 3, 1808.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS MANUFACTURES, &c.

An account of the application of Gas from coal to economical purposes, by Mr. Wm. Murdoch. Trans. Royal. Soc. 1808.

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The number of burners supplied by gas in all the buildings, are, 271 of a kind fitted up on the principle of Argand's lamps, and 633 of another species formed by a small curved tube with a conical end, having three circular apertures of about a thirtieth of an inch in diameter, one at the point of the cone, and two lateral ones, through which the gas issues, forming three divergent jets of flame. Each of the Argand burners gives a light equal to that of four candles of the size mentioned, and each of the common burners a light equal to that of two and a quarter of the same candles, which altogether makes the whole light equivalent to that of the number of candles before stated. For this the 904 burners require an hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of gas, produced from Cannel coal, which is preferred to every other kind of coal for this purpose notwithstanding its higher price, on account of the superior quality and quantity of the gas it produces.

At an average, Messrs. Philips and Lee's mill may be computed to require the gas lights two hours in every 24, all the year. The consumption of coal to produce the light for these two hours, is seven hundred weight of Cannel coal, and about a third of the quantity of good common coal.

The Cannel coal costs at Manchester 22s. 6d. per ton, and the other sort about ten shillings per ton.

The annual consumption of Cannel coal will be 110 tons, and its cost 125*l.*, and of the other coal forty tons, and its cost 20*l.*

The 110 tons of Cannel coals after distillation, produce 70 tons of good coak, which is sold on the spot for 1*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. and will amount annually, therefore, to the sum of 93*l.* Each ton of Cannel coal produces also from eleven to twelve ale gallons of tar, which amounts in a year to 1250 gallons. But this not having been sold, its value is not stated. The quantity of aqueous liquor which came over in the distillation, could not be exactly ascertained from some springs having got into the reservoir.

The interest of the capital expended in the necessary buildings and apparatus, together with wear and tear, is stated by Mr. Lee at about 550*l.* per annum. The whole annual expense for lighting the mill is as follows:

110 Tons of Cannel coals, for distillation	125 <i>l.</i>
40 Tons of common coals, for the furnace	20
Interest of capital and wear and tear	550
	695
Deduct value of 70 tons of coak	93
	602 <i>l.</i>

The expense of candles to give the same light would be about 3000*l.*; for each candle consuming at the rate 4-10ths of an ounce of tallow per hour, the 2500 candles, burning two hours every 24 on an average, would at one shilling per pound, (the price when this article was written,) amount to nearly the sum above mentioned.

If the comparison was made on an average of three hours per day, the advantage would be still more in favour of the gas lights, for their cost, including the additional coal requisite for that time would be not more than 650*l.*, whilst that of tallow rated as before will be 3000*l.*

At first putting up the apparatus some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the unconsumed or imperfectly purified gas, but since its completion, and since the persons, who take care of it, have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience has been obviated not only in the mill, but in Mr. Lee's house, which is brilliantly illuminated with it, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light.

The peculiar softness and clearness of the gas light, with its almost unvarying intensity, have brought it into great favour with the work people. And its being free from the inconvenience and danger, resulting from the sparks, and the frequent snuffings of candles, is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton mills are known to be much exposed.

The only description given of the apparatus by Mr. Murdoch, is that the coal is distilled in large iron retorts, which during the winter season are kept constantly at work, except during the intervals of charging; and that the gas as it rises from them is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gazometers, where it is washed and purified, previous to its being distributed through other pipes, called mains, to the mill.

These mains branch off into a variety of ramifications, and diminish in size, as the quantity of gas required to be passed through them becomes less. The burners are connected with the mains by short pipes, each of which is furnished with a cock, to regulate the admission of the gas or shut it off entirely when requisite, every main has likewise a cock near its entrance into each room, by turning which the whole of the lights in the room may be extinguished at once.

Mr. Murdoch states that it was about sixteen years since he first made experiments on procuring light from coal gas, at Redruth in Cornwall. In 1798 he removed to Messrs. Boulton and Watt's factory at Soho, where he constructed an apparatus on a large scale, and for many successive nights lighted up the principal buildings there by coal gas. In 1802 a public display of the gas lights was made in illuminating Messrs. Boulton's factory, at the proclamation of peace. Since that time Mr. Murdoch has extended the apparatus at Soho so as to give light to all the principal shops to the exclusion of other artificial light.

Mr. Murdoch concludes by stating, that although gas from Lord Dandonald's coak ovens had been often fired before the time mentioned; and that Dr. Clayton, so long ago as in 1739, gave an account to the Royal Society of observations and experiments made by him, inserted in their 41st volume, which clearly manifests his knowledge of the inflammable nature of the gas, which he denominates the spirit of coals. Yet that the idea of applying it as an economical substitute for oils or tallow does not appear to have occurred to the doctor; and that Mr. Murdoch may fairly claim both the first idea of applying, and the first actual application of this gas to economical purposes.

This paper of Mr. Murdoch proves incontestibly what we had often before asserted, in our former numbers, of his being the original inventor of the method of using coal gas to produce light, and of the consequent insufficiency of any patents for the invention to others. Mr. Murdoch would have added much to the benefits he has already conferred on the public, had he given an accurate description of his apparatus for producing coal gas, particularly of the part for purifying the gas; and we have yet to hope he will do so; among other

other good effects, it would free the public from imaginary patent-rights on this head.

It is very probable that cheaper methods of making the apparatus may be devised than that used in Messrs. Philips's mill; the cost stated for it is much greater than we could have supposed.

It is to be observed, that though in situations where coals are more expensive than at Manchester, their first cost for producing coal gas would be doubtlessly more, yet that as the coak would also sell at those places for an higher price, the real cost after deductions might not be much greater.

The price of the tar should certainly have been taken into account; we have reason to think it equal, if not superior to vegetable tar for all uses, and that it is only prejudice that prevents its greater consumption. It is said to be particularly destructive to insects and worms, which would render it preferable for many purposes.

Patent of Mr. Daniel Dering Mathew, for improvements in the construction of Watches and Chronometers. Dated April, 1808.

Mr. Mathew's specification contains the description of an escapement, intended to be a simplification of the celebrated one invented by Mudge; the axis of the balance is in the form of a crank, to admit its center of motion to be in the same line with that of the pallets, which are furnished with re-acting springs; each pallet is raised in succession a certain distance, by the teeth of the balance-wheel, where it is retained by a catch projecting from it, till the crank of the balance strikes it; this raises the catch, and lets the tooth pass that sustained the pallet, which then is pressed towards the wheel by its spring, a distance equal to the height of the teeth, and re-acts on the balance during its fall: this impulse restores to the balance its loss of momentum, and it moves on in the same direction till it strikes the opposite pallet, furnished in all respects as the one described, whose catch it then disengages, and is in return impelled by it in the contrary direction, in the same manner as it was by the other pallet; and it thus vibrates alternately between the two pallets as long as the balance-wheel goes round.

So far the construction of Mr. Mathew's escapement follows that of Mr. Mudge; the only operation of the train is to raise or bend the pallet springs for both; each has two pallets and two pallet springs, and the balance is kept in motion by their action alone; and the catch of each pallet forms part of the pallet. The circumstances in which Mr. Mathew's escapement differs from Mr. Mudge's, are, in the pallets moving in the plane of the balance-wheel instead of at right angles to it; in their much greater length; in their having springs of but one curve, shaped like the letter U, instead of spiral springs, and in those springs acting on them either by joints, or so as to cause some friction; and in the balance wheel being formed of two wheels fastened together so that the teeth of one fall exactly between those of the other.

In Mr. Mudge's escapement the balance acts on an arm, projecting from the same axle as the pallet, by a pin from the crank that strikes it at about the same distance from the center as the catch on the pallet, that stops the balance-wheel; by which means the percussion that detaches the catch, is communicated to it in the same degree of force with which it is given, on the arm; in Mr. Mathew's escapement the crank itself strikes the arm of the pallet, at about one third of the distance between the center of motion and the catch that connects it with the balance-wheel; the balance therefore requires more than three times the force to detach the catch that is necessary in Mudge's plan, and is re-acted on by the arm of the pallet in its return, for only one third of the distance, which the pallet is raised by the teeth of the balance-wheel; the pallet in Mr. Mudge's escapement, from the manner in which it is constructed, re-acts on the balance, for almost the fourth of its revolution; in Mr. Mathew's escapement the pallet is an inclined plane, and is only raised the height of the teeth, and could at most re-act on the balance the

the same distance; but for the cause above stated, it only re-acts for a third of that distance, or a space equal to a third of the length of the teeth of the balance-wheel.

Each of the springs of Mr. Mathew's pallets is supported near its extremity by a stud, beyond which a regulating screw passing through it, makes it stronger or weaker as it is more or less turned; the stud is made of brass and the screw of steel, therefore the greater expansion of the stud will in some measure counteract the alterations of the springs by heat and cold. A small catch moving on a fine spring is placed so as to fall on the arm or lever of each pallet, near where the crank strikes it, this catch lets it go back only just to the extent of the teeth of the balance-wheel, so that the detent cannot be freed till it is removed; for this purpose a small projection rises from the face of the catch, against which the back of the crank presses, in its way to the arm of the pallet, and raises up the catch, before it strikes the latter.

At the end of the specification Mr. Mathew mentions, as a further improvement to chronometers, the use of platina for stopping the holes and other purposes, instead of using hard brass or jewelling.

Mr. Mathew has published a paper in the Philosophical Journal, No. 88, where he states the advantages which he thinks his escapement has over that of Mr. Mudge to be, in having less wear and friction, and being of a more simple form, and in better securing the locking of the detent on the tooth so as to prevent tripping. The form is certainly more simple, and would be more easily executed; but as to preventing friction, we see no improvement whatsoever; the great length of the arms of Mr. Mathew's pallets are very objectionable, for the reasons before stated, and would make the action between them and the balance very different from that in Mr. Mudge's time-pieces; indeed a percussion operating beneath a long elastic lever will tend in some degree to bend the lever instead of raising it, which is an additional reason against its use here. We object to the joints proposed between the springs and the levers of the pallets, both on account of their complication and the shake to which they must be liable on every change of motion. The small locking catches prevent the detent being disengaged by any violent external force before the crank comes forward to release it; but we should imagine that the force of the pallet springs would be sufficient to prevent any power from disengaging the detent that was not great enough to destroy the work. The accidents of tripping, to which Mr. Mudge's time-pieces are insinuated by Mr. Mathew to be liable, as well as their being apt to stop, from requiring a peculiarly low adjustment of the strength of the main-spring to that of the pallet-springs, we can easily trace to the source from whence so much injustice proceeded to the invention and its ingenious author, and which now only serves to bring disgrace on those with which it originated; Mr. Mathew will find ample proofs of this in the excellent account of Mr. Mudge's time-pieces, published by his son in 1799. While we object to some of Mr. Mathew's alterations of Mr. Mudge's escapement, we think at the same time he could easily alter his plan so as to obviate them. The pallets moving in the same plane as the balance-wheel is certainly an improvement: the defects of the joints which unite the springs to the pallets could be easily remedied, by adopting another form of spring.

The most serious objection to Mr. Mudge's time-pieces arises from their complication; we therefore advise Mr. Mathew to still farther simplify his; and to try the effect of a single pallet and spring, with the small alterations which will be necessary to perfect the work in this form. Mr. Mudge's invention of working the balance by an intermediate spring between it and the train, which frees it from every irregularity of the train, has been improperly called a *remontoir*, which confounds it with the invention known by that name, applied between the main spring and the train, and merely intended to equalize the irregular force of the main-spring. It has also been improperly called a detached escapement, which confuses it with the free escapement, supposed to be first contrived by Le Roy, in which the balance is left entirely to the vibrations caused

caused by its own spring, except during the short interval necessary to maintain its movement, when it receives an impulse from the balance-wheel. An escapement on the plan hinted to Mr. Mathew, would be both a free escapement, and have the advantage of Mudge's contrivance for cutting off all irregularities of the train. Such an escapement has been attempted by several, among which may be mentioned Mr. Haley and Mr. De la Fons; but none of this kind as yet have been sufficiently free from complication to entitle them in this respect to any superiority over Mudge's plan.

The idea of stopping the holes with platina is certainly good; it, however, is by no means a new one. It would be a great improvement to substitute platina for brass in the whole of the internal work of time-pieces, as it would prevent the injurious effects from the oil growing thick by chemical action on the metal. The price of it could be no serious objection, and it can be forged almost as easily as steel; balances for watches have already been made of it, and several artists now know how to manage it very well.

Patent of Edward Weeks, of Henlau, Denbigh, North Wales, for a Forcing Frame for raising Melons, Cucumbers, Strawberries, &c. Dated March, 1808.

In these forcing frames the hot-bed is kept distinct from the earth in which the plants are set. The external frame is formed like a common forcing frame, and is covered with glazed sashes; within this an internal frame is placed, of about half the depth of the outside frame, furnished with a boarded bottom, strong enough to sustain earth, and suspended by cords or chains from two rollers, passing through the top of the outside frame, in such a manner, that on turning the rollers by winches from the outside, the internal frame can be raised as near the glass as thought fit. It is retained at the level preferred by ratchets and catches attached to the rollers. When the internal frame is filled with earth, the plants are set in it in the usual manner; a sufficient space is left between the two frames to admit the heated air to ascend.

This method prevents the roots of the plants from being damaged by superabundant heat from the hot-bed; and the heat being admitted in a more natural way, more facilitates their growth and the ripening of their fruit. The power of raising or lowering the internal frame admits of its heat being encreased or diminished as desired.

Processes employed for finishing the insides of Palaces in some parts of India.—Buchanan's Journey from Madras through the Mysore, &c.

In appearance much gilding is used in the ornaments of the palaces in India, but in reality not a grain of gold is employed. To produce this effect a false gilding is used on paper, which is cut into the shape of flowers, and pasted on the walls, or columns. The interstices are filled up with oil colours.

The false gilded paper is thus prepared. Any quantity of lead is taken, and beat with a hammer into leaves as thin as possible. To 24 parts of these leaves three parts of English glue dissolved in water is added; and they are beat up together with a hammer, till they are thoroughly united; which requires the labour of two persons for a whole day. The mass is then cut into small cakes, and dried in the shade. These cakes can at any time be dissolved in water, and spread thin on common writing paper with a hair brush. The paper when dry must be put on a smooth plank, and be rubbed with a polished stone, till it acquires a complete metallic lustre. The edges of the paper are then pasted down on the board, and the surface is rubbed with the palm of the hand smeared with an oily mixture called *gurna*, and then exposed to the sun; on the two following days the same operation is repeated; when the paper acquires a metallic yellow lustre, which however more resembles the hue of brass, than that of gold.

The

The *gurna* oil, is a mixture of linseed oil, the milky juice of the *ficus glomerata*, Roxb. or that of another species of *ficus* called *goni*, which juice the natives call *chunderasu*, and of aloes prepared in the country and called *musambra*. Eighteen pounds of the linseed oil are boiled two hours in a brass pot; six pounds of the aloes bruised are then added, and the whole is boiled four hours more. Into another pot heated red hot twelve pounds of the *chunderasu* is put, where it immediately melts: into a third pot the oil and *musambra* is to be strained through a cloth. These must be kept in a gentle heat, and the *chunderasu* be gradually added to them. The oil must be strained again and then it is fit for use.

The oil for painting consists of two parts of linseed and one part of *chunderasu*.

In white washing their walls over the *chunam*, or lime plaster, the workmen of Seringapatam first give a thin coat of *suday* or fine clay, which is mixed with size and put on with a hair brush: they next give a whitening of powdered *balapam*, or *pot stone*, and then finish with a coat of eight parts of *abracum* or mica, and one part of powdered *balapam* and one of size.

The *abracum* is prepared from white mica by repeated grindings, the finer particles being removed for use by washing them from the coarser parts.

A wall finished in this manner, shines like the scales of a fish; and when the room is lighted up at night, has a splendid appearance: but in the day time a wall washed with powdered *potstone* alone looks better, than when washed with either quicklime or mica.

On drying Articles of Manufacture, and heating buildings by Steam, by Mr. R. Buchanan, of Glasgow.—*Phil. Mag.* No. 119.

Mr. Buchanan states the following instances in which Heat supplied by steam, has been used to good effect.

Mr. Richard Gillespie finds its effect very excellent in copper plate callicolouring, and for heating calenders at his works. For this last purpose, and to warm his warehouse and counting-house, the steam is conveyed to a distance of above ninety-three yards.

Mr. Lounds, at Paisley has for a considerable time used the heat of steam with great success in drying fine muslins, and Messrs. Ley, Mason, & Co. use it now also at their bleaching works at Aberdeen.

Messrs. Muir, Brown & Co. of Glasgow, have found the heat of steam to answer much better at their dyeing and bleaching works, than the usual mode by stoves. They formerly gave out their *pullicates* (a kind of chequered cotton handkerchiefs) to be bleached, to professed bleachers, but they never had the colour of these articles in the same perfection that they now have since they used steam heat for them. To dry *pullicates* and dyed yarn requires a greater heat than is necessary for fine muslin.

Mr. Buchanan concludes his paper by recommending steam for warming the bed-rooms of large inns and hotels; large warehouses and shops; and churches, hospitals, and other large public buildings.

In our first volume, p. 417, will be found a method of applying the heat of steam which is applicable to most of the abovementioned purposes.

Patent of Mr. Hawkes, of Durham, Iron Manufacturer, for a method of making, and keeping in repair, Cast Iron Wheels for coal waggons and other carriages, Dated Nov. 1807.

The wheels for coal waggons and other carriages that run on rail roads, are made of cast iron; it is for the improvement of such wheels that Mr. Hawkes' method of forming wheels is principally intended; which consists simply in casting wheels in two or more parts; which are to be joined together afterwards

wards by screws, rivets, mortices, dove tails, keys or other methods, as is frequently done in machinery used for mills, and other purposes.

The wheel, of which a drawing accompanies the specification, and which is intended for a coal waggon, is represented as cast in three separate parts, united afterwards by screws. 1. All the spokes are cast together with a circular piece in the center, that has a perforation to receive the nave, that 2dly is cast separate so as to fit it exactly; 3dly, The rim is cast by itself, and is united to the rest by screws at the ends of the spokes.

When wheels are cast all in one piece, they are partially weakened by the irregular contracting of the spokes and rims in cooling, and are consequently liable to be broken from trifling shocks or jerks, and when any part of them are broken the whole is useless. Mr. Hawkes' method removes these defects, for each part of the wheel, cast separate, contracts equally, and if the rim, or the spokes, be broken they may be replaced, and the other parts continue still in use. The wheels will be also stronger for a given quantity of metal, and the expense of them for any considerable length of time will be much less. For wheels cast in one piece, the softest metal must be chosen, to prevent the danger of their breaking from unequal contraction in cooling, but for those, whose parts are cast separately, such metal may be chosen as is best suited to their durability, and thus will this quality be united in them to strength and economy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

The Report of the Select Committee for the improvement of the access to Westminster Hall, and the two Houses of Parliament, has been published. It recommends that the present Exchequer Office should be pulled down, and no building be erected on its site; that the old houses in New Palace-yard, between the Speaker's Court and Westminster Bridge, as far as the wooden bridge, be pulled down, and an embankment be made along the river, and planted with trees; that the new Exchequer Office be built on the site of the old Tennis Court, between the Treasury and the end of Downing-street; that the houses now used in Somerset House, as they become vacant, shall be used as offices; and the ground to the east and west of the New Sessions House, in the Broad Sanctuary, be appropriated to private dwellings for persons attending Parliament or the Courts of Law.

Parliament having granted 1,500*l.* to the Board of Agriculture for completing the Survey of the several Counties of England and Scotland, the whole of this National Survey will be perfected in the course of the succeeding year.

BEER.—Statement of the quantity (in barrels) of Strong Beer brewed by the twelve principal houses, between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808.—

Meux and Co. 190,169; Barclay and Perkins, 184,196; Brown and Parry, 131,647; Hanbury and Co. 117,574; Whitbread and Co. 111,485; Combe and Co. 70,561; Goodwyn and Co. 70,232; F. Calvert and Co. 68,924; Elliott and Co. 48,669; Biley and Co. 38,030; P. Calvert and Co. 38,002; Taylor and Co. 32,800.

The following is a Statement of the quantity (in barrels) of Table Beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th of July, 1807, to the 5th of July, 1808:

Kirkman, 20,350; Charrington, 20,252; Edmunds, 18,450; Sandford, 16,634; Poulaine, 14,441; Satchell, 11,503; Hale, 10,860; Cape, 10,578; Stretton, 10,343; Sandell, 10,066; Cowell, 9,728; Eves, 8,103.

Married. At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, Charles Hulse, Esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. of Breamore-house, Hants, to Miss Maria Buller, second daughter of the late John Buller, Esq. of Morvall, in Cornwall.—Daniel Robertson,

Robertson, Esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Amelia Helen Clarke, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Clarke.—At *St. James's*, Lord Arthur Somerset, fourth brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Elizabeth Boscawen, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.—At *Mary-le-Bonne* church, George Sparkes, Esq. of Baldwin's Park, Kent, to Miss Wiple.—Lient. Col. Hammer, eldest son of Sir Thomas Hammer. Bart. of Hammer and Bettisfield, in Flintshire, to Arabella Charlotte Dyot Bucknall, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas Skipp Dyott Bucknall, Esq. M. P.—Francis Hartwell, Esq. of Laleham, to Miss Grindall, of Portland-place.—At *St. Pancras*, William Richardson, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's 5th garrison battalion, to Miss Moore, of Percy-street.—At the *Royal Chapel of the Tower*, the Rev. Thomas Chambers Wilkinson, Rector of All Saints, Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Miss Eliza Porrett, second daughter of Robert Porrett, Esq. of his Majesty's Office of Ordnance.—At *Bethnal Green* church, Benjamin Parkhurst, Esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Scott, of Bethnal Green.

Died. At the house of Mr. Thomas Breach, in New Bond-Street, aged 85 years, Francis Villion, Esq. He was the son of Francis Villion, by Mary Raymond his wife, natives of the south of France, who on account of their religion (being Protestants) fled from that country and settled at Genoa; where Mr. Villion entered into mercantile undertakings.—Here his son Francis was born: And here Mr. Villion resided in great respectability; until the invasion of the Genoese Territories by the Austrians, in the year 1746. But an insurrection of the people of Genoa taking place, and the Austrians being driven out; Mr. Villion, in consequence of an acquaintance he had formed with Marshall Botta the Austrian general, fell under suspicion, and therefore thought proper to remove with his family to Leghorn. Young Francis was all his life of a most studious disposition, and was happily gifted with a remarkably retentive memory. He was so fond of books when a boy, that he got the name of—"le petit Philosopæ"—the little philosopher. He received his education partly in Switzerland where he had for his fellow student the celebrated Mr. Necker, afterwards the prime minister of France. He came into England in the year 1754. But never engaged in commercial concerns—nor was he ever married. His classical and general knowledge recommended him to the scholar, and to the man of taste, to the poet, the painter, and the architect. In the science of Architecture he particularly excelled, but never made it his profession. He has left the bulk of his fortune (after paying a few legacies) to Mr. Thomas Breach before mentioned, with whom he resided in strict friendship for the last seventeen years of his life. And whom he has enjoined by his will to take his mother's family name—"Raymond."—In *Portman-square*, aged 75, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Middleton.—In *Dean-street*, Audley-square, Sir Gilbert Affleck.—In *Great Russell-street*, William Provis, Esq. of Shepton-Mallett.—In *Charles-street*, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Wombwell, wife of Sir George Wombwell, and second daughter of the late Earl of Fauconberg.—In *Argyle-street*, John Howard, Esq.—In *Upper Brook-street*, Mrs. Isabella Pitt, aged 84.—In *Percy-street*, Rathbone-place, aged 71, Francis Morland, Esq.—Mrs. Russel Gloster, relict of the late A. Gloster, Esq. M. D. of Antigua.—At *Lady Campbell's*, in *Wimpole-street*, aged 23, Thomas Calvert, Esq. of North Audley-street. While dancing a reel with two young ladies he burst a blood-vessel, dropped down, and instantly expired.—In *Ranelagh-street*, Pimlico, aged 74, Thomas Coles, Esq. one of the Pages of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and for thirty-three years steward to the late John Duke of Roxburgh.—In *Mark-lane*, Mr. Robert Jones, brandy-merchant, a well-known eccentric character, especially on the Custom-house quays. He is said to have died worth 500,000*l.* which he has bequeathed to a number of poor relations.—In *High-street*, Mary-le-Bonne, in the 71st year of his age, Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. a gentleman eminent in the important science of hydrography. Mr. Dalrymple was dismissed from his situation of hydrographer to the British Navy on the 28th of May last; and, we understand, that, in the opinion of his medical assistants, he died in consequence of vexation resulting from that event.—At *Highgate*, aged 84, David Duvelus, Esq. He had

had resided there, where he was universally respected, upwards of forty years, and was one of the oldest merchants on the Royal Exchange.—At *Hampton Court*, aged 86, Mrs. Carr.—At *Turnham Green*, aged 88, Mrs. Hannab Bunting.—In *Bedford-row*, Mrs. Garrow, wife of William Garrow, Esq.—At *Southwood, Highgate*, aged 69, Mrs. Longman, widow of the late T. Longman, Esq. of *Hampstead*.—At *Cranford Lodge*, the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, John Heathfield Hicks, M. D. of *Peddington, Gloucestershire*.—At *Sunbury*, Sir John Legard, Bart. of *Gamon, Yorkshire*, in the 56th year of his age. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, now Sir Thomas Legard.—At *Chenick*, aged 80, the Rev. J. Trebeck, A. M. vicar of that parish, rector of *St. Michael's, Queenhithe*, and one of his Majesty's chaplains.—At *Hammersmith*, aged 85, John Rice, Esq. a character miserable and penurious. Mr. Rice was born in *Westminster*, and having received a musical education, he resolved to try his fortune in *America*. He sailed for *New York*, where he settled, and got an appointment as an organist. In this situation, denying himself the common necessities of life, he accumulated a considerable sum of money, with which he returned to *England*. His habit was that of the most indigent beggar, and so deplorably miserable were his garb and appearance, that he was turned out of two lodgings he had taken. At length he obtained a room in a glazier's house, near *Marsham-street*, where he was taken ill. He requested he might be decently clothed and conveyed to Mr. Boyce, at *Hammersmith*, whose father, he said, was his most intimate acquaintance. He was accordingly taken to the house of Mr. Boyce, where he survived only a few days. On opening his will, it appeared he had bequeathed 20,000*l.* to Mr. Boyce, and 10,000*l.* to the Bishop of *New York*, to Mr. Boyce's servant he left 250*l.*, for the kindness she had shewn him in affording him some temporary relief when he called on her master soon after his return to *England*. His visits, however, were not encouraged by Mr. Boyce, his appearance indicating the most abject distress and misery. When, at his lodgings, he slept on a heap of rags, in which were secreted foreign gold and silver coins to the amount of 393*l.* The inhabitants of the neighbourhood, in which he lived, frequently gave him alms, which he accepted with the greatest eagerness. He is said to have died worth forty thousand pounds.—In *St. James's-street*, Mrs. Anna Maria Brudenel, widow of the late Lieutenant General Brudenel.

Robert Kellam, Esq. (vol. iii. p. 489) was the son of the Rev. Robert Kellam, who was more than fifty years Rector of *Billingborough Threkingham* and *Walcot, co. Lincoln*. From the earliest period of his life he was regarded by all his acquaintance for his gentleness of manners, strict integrity, and uniform attention to all christian and relative duties. He was blessed with an unusual share of health, having scarcely ever been confined a day by illness (though for three years past otherwise infirm) and had hardly omitted regularly attending divine service to the last week of his life. He had manifested the most persevering industry and learning as an author and an antiquary, as appears by the following valuable publications, 1. "An Index to Viner's Abridgment of Law and Equity," 24 vols. 2. "Britton; containing the Ancient Pleas of the Crown; translated and illustrated with References, Notes, and Ancient Records, 1762." 3. "Domesday Book illustrated, containing an Account of that Ancient Record; as also, the Tenants in Capite, Sergeantry therein mentioned; and a Translation of the difficult passages, with occasional Notes; an Explanation of the Terms, Abbreviations, and Names of Foreign Abbays; and an Alphabetical Table of the Tenants in Capite, or Sergeanty in the several Counties mentioned in that Survey, 1778." 4. "A Dictionary of the Norman or old French Language, collected from such Acts of Parliament, Parliament Rolls, Journals, Acts of State, Records, Law Books, Ancient Historians, and Manuscripts, as relate to that Nation. To which are added, the Laws of William the Conqueror, with Notes and References, 1779." 5. "The Dissertation of John Selden annexed to Fleta, translated, with Notes 1781."

The late Admiral Rainier (vol. iii. p. 487.) has left property to the amount of nearly 250,000*l.*; and after providing amply for his near relations, has made the following bequest:—"I bequeath one-tenth part of my personal property to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, towards the reduction of the

National Debt, in acknowledgment of the generous bounty of the national establishment of the Royal Navy, in which I have acquired the principal part of the fortune I now have, which has exceeded my merit and pretensions."

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. The Rev. Samuel Kettelby, D.D. Rector of Sutton Bedford, Chaplain of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Less, and one of the Gresham Professors. He was formerly of St. John's-college, Oxford; M. A. June 21, 1762; B. D. May 23, 1767; D. D. July 8, 1772.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At *Englefield*, Thomas Chittenden, Esq. of Millman-street, London, to Miss Margaret Knapp, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Knapp, rector of that parish.—At *Hurley*, Henry Warren, Esq. to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Robert Manglis, Esq.—At *Farnborough*, T. J. Harrison, Esq. of Wearde-house, Cornwall, Captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Mainwaring, youngest daughter of the late C. H. Mainwaring, Esq.

Died. At *Upton*, near Windsor, Rear Admiral Boston.—At *Windsor*, Mr. Alderman Slingsby, father of the corporation.—At *Reading*, — Webb. While walking through that town, on his way from Wokingham to Newbury, he was so overpowered by the heat of the atmosphere, that he dropped down near the turnpike, in Castle-street, and almost instantly expired.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At *Chenies*, aged 61, Sarah Jones, widow of the late Rev. Morgan Jones, of Hammersmith, LL. D.—At *Sedbury*, aged 73, Mrs. Wodley, relict of the Rev. Edmund Wodley.—At *Penn*, the Rev. — Middleton, vicar of that parish.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors and contributors to Addenbrook's Hospital, held on Friday, July 1, in Great St. Mary's church, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, LL. D. rector of Harleston, from 11 Corinthians, viii. 7. The collection amounted to 135*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The attendance at the Commencement on Sunday, July 3, was numerous and respectable. The sermon was preached at Great St. Mary's church, by the Rev. Dr. Middleton, of Pembroke-hall, from Acts, xvii. 27. The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Pearson, from Acts, xv. 18.

The hall on Monday evening was given in a stile of elegance rarely equalled in this university, under the direction of the Earl of Altamont, the steward of the evening.

Two of the Members' prizes, of 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Messrs. John Carr and George Burges, both of Trinity College, Middle Bachelors, for their dissertations on the following subject:—

Quonquam Histronis Artem miremur, quarendum tamen, utrum Mores Hominum emendet magis, an corumpat Scena?

The Rev. John Relph, B. A. of Peterhouse, is elected a Fellow of that society; and the Rev. Wm. Atkinson, B. D. Fellow of Catharine-hall, a Fellow of Christ's-college.

Mr. Wm. Carnaby is admitted to the degree of Doctor in Music; and Messrs. C. B. Luard, of St. John's-college, and Arthur Wilton, Thomas Redford, and Christopher Bonson, of Trinity-college, are admitted Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. Dr. Mansel, Master of Trinity-college, is promoted to the bishopric of Bristol, vacant by the translation of the Right Reverend Dr. Luxmore to the see of Hereford.

The Rev. Wm. Palmer, M. A. of Trinity-college, is presented to the rectory of Eynesbury, in Huntingdonshire; the Rev. John Athow, B. A. of Jesus-college, to the rectory of St. Edmund the King, in the city of Norwich; and the Rev. George Howes, of Trinity-hall, instituted to the vicarage of Gazeley with Kentford, and the rectory of Spixworth, both in Suffolk.

The Rev. Samuel Birch, M.A. Fellow of St. John's, has been unanimously elected Geometry Lecturer of Gresham-college, in the room of the late Dr. Kettilby.

Dr. Hurd, the late venerable Bishop of Winchester, who was many years Fellow of Emmanuel-college, has bequeathed to that society the sum of two thousand pounds stock in the four-per-cent. consols; the one-half for the augmentation of the Mastership, and the other half to augment the stipends of the four senior Fellows.

The Rev. Robert Boon, B.D. senior Bursar of St. John's College, is presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the rectory of Ufford, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Dr. Jenkyn.

The Rev. John Wheelden, M.A. late of Bene't college, is nominated to the perpetual curacy of Market-Street, Herts, worth 200*l.* per annum, vacated by the death of the Rev. George Smith, who held it thirty nine years.

On Saturday the 2nd. inst. about one in the morning, the Wisbeach coach, on its way from London to Cambridge, was overturned just on entering the town of Buntingford. Two only, out of twelve passengers escaped without injury; each of the rest was hurt in some degree; some were severely cut or bruised; but happily no limbs were broken. The accident was immediately occasioned by one of the leaders becoming so restive that the coachman was unable to keep him in the road. Probably, however, this would not have produced such consequences had not the coach been so heavily loaded on the top, that a slight jerk was sufficient to throw it off its balance.

The frequency of fatal accidents arising from this latter cause, renders it desirable that persons in the habit of travelling by these vehicles should exercise the right they possess of preventing the managers from loading them on the top. It is to be hoped also, that the proprietors of the Wisbeach coach (which has been overturned no fewer than three, if not four times since last Michaelmas,) will take some pains to redeem the credit of their vehicle; for they cannot suppose that its present notoriety for accidents of this nature, will contribute in any degree to its prosperity or their own profit.

Died. At *Leverington*, in the Isle of Ely, aged 66, Mrs. Swaine, relict of the late Spelman Swaine, Esq.—At *Beaupre-hall*, in the Isle of Ely, Mrs. Townley, wife of the Rev. J. Townley, rector of Upwell.

CHESHIRE.

Died. At *Chester*, Mrs. Egerton Leigh, widow of the late Rev. Archdeacon Leigh.—At *Macclesfield*, aged 66, John Ryle, Esq.—At *Henbury*, William Churchill, Esq.—At *Stockport*, aged 77, Mr. William Hardy. His old age was a happy illustration of the period which has been well described as the "interval of repose and enjoyment between the hurry and the end of life." In the full possession of his mental faculties, he reviewed the past scene of existence without remorse, and anticipated the future without anxiety. His piety, which was ever rational and manly, illuminated his declining days with a mild but steady radiance. His social, friendly, and benevolent affections, were not weakened by the pressure of age, but expanded even to his latest hour. His patriarchal simplicity, urbanity, and cheerfulness, endeared him to the young, while his fellow sojourners in life bore witness to his tried integrity and fortitude, amidst its vicissitudes. The smiling serenity of his departing hour, was an earnest of his entire resignation to the will of that Benevolent Being whose goodness had both led his way and followed his steps through the various periods of his mortal existence. To the family and social circles in which he lived beloved, and who now lament his loss, this notice of his character may prove consolatory; nor will the sympathy of kindred minds be withheld wherever simplicity of character is admired, or benevolence respected.

CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Curwen's sheep-shearing took place at Harrow-slack on the 23d June, and was most numerous and respectably attended. The stock was considered as much improved, and much admired. The wool of the two steer ewes was compared with specimens of wool brought from Woburn by a committee of gentlemen

gentlemen engaged in the woollen trade, who gave it as their decided opinion that the wool of the South-downs was equal, if not superior, to the specimens produced from the Duke of Bedford's flock; but the tup-wool of the Bedford breed claimed a preference to that of this country. The wool of the wethers which had been fed during the winter on drawn turnips, was not thought to be in any material degree injured. It is probable the injury, if any, proceeded from the sheep being exposed to the wet and dirt when the turnips are eaten on the ground. The decision on the quality of Mr. C.'s wool afforded a proof that salving sheep in the autumn is not injurious to the quality of the wool, as his flock has clipped on an average 3½ lbs., being more than any former years; some of the wethers 6lbs. 13oz. Some very good specimens of long-horned cattle were also exhibited. Mr. C. refused selling his wool until the Keswick wool fair. The draft South-down ewes sold from two pounds to a guinea and a half each.

Near one hundred gentlemen, respectable yeomen and farmers, sat down to dinner with Mr. Curwen in his tent. The hospitalities of the day extended to a numerous party of the neighbouring shepherds, who regaled themselves with the good old-fashioned cheer of their generous host, and the whole day was spent in the utmost harmony and conviviality.

Died. Mr. Henry Addison, surgeon, formerly of Whitehaven. He was found lying by the side of the road between Cockermouth and Bridgefoot, with little signs of life, and expired while some humane people were carrying him to an adjacent public-house.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Alveston, the Rev. Wm. Cartrell, of King's Newton, to Miss Smith, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Smith.

Died. At Foxlow-house, near Buxton, aged 76, Robert Longden, Esq.—At Cubley, aged 102, Mrs. Eliz. Wilson.—At Edensor, aged 50, Madame Dorothy Blore.—At Chesterfield, aged 63, Mr. John Frith, a respectable member of the society of Friends.—At Stapleford, John Jackson, Esq. Lord of the Manor; whose ancestors have been inhabitants of that village nearly four hundred years. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Broadbent, formerly of Newstead Priory, in Nottinghamshire.—At Melbourne, much respected, the Rev. E. Whitaker, pastor of the general Baptist church.

DEVONSHIRE.

While some gentlemen of Plymouth were walking on the Hoe, curiosity led them to see a remarkable vein of fine sand, which has been discovered in the midst of the immense body of limestone rock which composes that eminence; the sand is at least above 50 feet above high water mark, and surrounded by the stone. One of the company thrusting his cane down to ascertain the depth of the stratum of sand, found it struck against some hard body, which, on taking up, proved to be one side of the jaw of some non-descript animal; the teeth, of which there is a double row, are each nearly two inches long, and the jaw about 18 inches, and evidently carnivorous. On searching farther, a joint of the back-bone was discovered of an amazing size, being in diameter nine inches and a quarter by four and a half deep. There is no perpendicular hole for the spine, but three holes pass horizontally through the centre. Several other bones were found near the spot, all of which preclude the idea of its being a marine genus. The above are in possession of a medical gentleman at Plymouth.

Died. At Exeter, Aged 80, Jacob Bartlet, Esq.—Mrs. Mary Collins, wife of Richard Collins, Esq.—At Exmouth, Mrs. Miller, wife of T. Miller, Esq. of Bockleton, in Worcestershire.—At Blakenore, in the parish of Harborton, aged 90, Edmund Browne, Esq. He maintained through life an inflexible integrity and sincerity of friendship, and scrupulously fulfilled every religious, moral, and social duty; and though at so advanced a period of life, preserved to the last all the cheerfulness and vivacity of youth, without the usual infirmities of old age.—At Bradninch, Mr. George Rossiter. While in the field superintending his hay-makers, he dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately.

DORSETSHIRE.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died. At *Dorchester*, John Callard Mansfield, Esq. solicitor.

DURHAM.

Married. At *Monk Wearmouth*, the Rev. J. Hartley, of *Staveley*, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Joseph Harrison, Esq. of *Southwick*.—At *Brancepeth*, Mr. Wm. Nelson, of *Holliwell*, to Miss Ann Scaife, of *Morpeth*, only daughter of the late Alderman Scaife, of *Newcastle*.

Died. At *Durham*, aged 78, General Montgomery Agnew, governor of *Carlisle*.—At *Stockton*, aged 87, Christopher Allison, Esq.—At *Darlington*, aged 77, Mr. George Brown. He was fifty-two years a member of the Methodist society, and during most of that time acted as a local preacher.—At *Sunderland*, aged 57, Mr. Arthur McDonald, of the *Sunderland* tavern. His death was occasioned by falling into the mash-tub of Messrs. Millar and Co. brewers; and though assistance was immediately afforded him, he was so severely scalded that he expired in the greatest agony on the following day. He is much and deservedly lamented by a numerous and respectable acquaintance.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Chelmsford*, Nicholas Tolme, Esq. of *Great Danmow*, to Miss Sarah Rayner, only daughter of John Rayner, Esq.—At *Bishops Stortford*, the Rev. Wm. Bourn, vicar of *Clavering*, Essex, to Miss Wisbey, daughter of Mr. John Wisbey.

Died. At *Upton*, aged 61, John Birkbeck, Esq. banker, of *Lynn*, Norfolk.—At *Newport Pond*, aged 78, Benjamin Cleaver, Esq.—At *Billerica*, Major Joseph Fell, of the 3d garrison battalion.—At *Laytonstone*, R. Franklin, Esq.—At *Brook-street*, Mr. and Mrs. Mead, of *Basselden*. As the carriage of Sir Thomas Gooch was travelling on the road from *London* to *Suffolk*, with four post-horses, near the 15-mile stone it overtook a cart, in which were Mr. Mead, his wife, and a female acquaintance. The post-hads wishing to pass the cart, called out in a manner that frightened Mr. Mead's horse, inasmuch that he became ungovernable; they still persevered in following his cart, and kept up the same noise; the dreadful consequence was, that just as the carriage was passing the cart, Mr. Mead's horse sprang out of the road, threw the cart over, and precipitated all the passengers under the wheels of the carriage, which passed over the head of Mr. Mead and the breast of his wife; they received so severe an injury, that a few minutes after being removed to the *Nag's Head*, *Brook-street*, they expired; leaving a family of nine children to lament their melancholy fate.—At *West Thurrock*, on the 11th inst. Elizabeth, the second daughter of James Gilbee, Esq. aged 12; on the 16th, Edward, his third son, aged 8; and on the 16th, Mary, his third daughter, aged 6.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On the night of Friday the 15th July, after several days of most uncommon and oppressive heat, the city of *Gloucester* experienced a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, which extended many miles round, and exceeded in awful phenomena any one remembered for many years past: unlike the tempest of the milder zones, the thunder was remarked to roll in one continuous roar, for upwards of an hour and a half, during which time and long afterwards, the flashes of lightning followed each other in rapid and uninterrupted succession. But the most tremendous circumstance attending the elemental tumult, was the destructive hail shower which accompanied its progress. It may be doubted, however, whether such a name be applicable, for the masses of ice which fell on the places where the tempest most fiercely raged, bore no resemblance to hailstones in magnitude or formation, most of them being of a very irregular shape, broad, flat, and ragged, and many measuring from three to nine inches in circumference. They appeared like fragments of a vast plate of ice, broken into small masses in its descent towards the earth.—The storm rose in the south west, and spreading to the north west, gradually died away in the north east, from which quarter it was opposed for nearly its whole duration by a strong breeze, particularly hollow and mournful

in its sound. The damage done in different parts of this and other counties is very considerable. A fire ball burst in the college green, carrying away one of the pinnacles on the west end of the cathedral, two cows were killed in a field at Sneedham green, in the parish of Upton St. Leonards, ten couple of ducks in the fold yard of a gentleman near Cheltenham, and twelve at Upton near this city. A summer house on an eminence, belonging to Edward Sheppard, Esq. of Uley, was entirely burnt. At Tewkesbury, many windows that lay in the direction of the storm have been broken, as well as the glass of the hot-houses, &c. in the gardens. At Tetbury, and in its neighbourhood, some houses were set on fire, and many panes of glass broken. Upwards of 600 panes were broken, in the house and garden of Mr. Cave. At Frenchhay, near Bristol, the orchards are stripped of their fruit, and the gardens of their plants. The greatest part of the windows, on the south side of the Broadway are broken, and the tops of the beans in the same neighbourhood have been cut off. The row of trees before Mr. Tucker's house at Moore-end, was so broken, that the leaves and small branches lay in the road a foot deep. At Newton Corston, and Kelston, most of the windows that lay in the direction of the storm have been broken. The plantations and shrubberies of Mr. Langton, of Newton, were covered with leaves and branches of trees, and the pines, and other fruit in his hot-houses entirely destroyed. In the south and west fronts of Mr. Jollyfe's mansion at Amerdown, not a pane escaped, and the ground was even the next morning covered with the ice that fell. At Radstock, several fields of corn are nearly destroyed, the stalks being mostly cut off in the middle by the masses of ice. At Writhlington, near Radstock, very great damage has also been done to the growing crops, Farmer Hockey, in particular, will be a sufferer of more than 500*l*. Farmer Brown, upwards of 300*l*., Farmer James, upwards of 160*l*., and other farmers in proportion.—A boy belonging to Mr. Harding of Keysham was struck down by the lightning, and his recovery was for some time doubtful: a sheep which was near him was killed. All the glass in the gardens, and a great part in the house of Mills Park, to the amount of 150*l*. were destroyed, and a great number of pine-apples, grapes, fruit trees, &c. were cut to pieces. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Hyatt, of Shepton Mallett, was struck dead in the field. William Simkins, jun. while mowing with two other men, in a field belonging to Mr. Rumbell of Littlecot Farm, Kilmarton, Wilts, was killed by the lightning, which also struck down his companions, but they recovered after a short time. In many parishes near Monmouth, roofs of houses, barns, and sky-lights were destroyed by the hail, boughs of trees were cut asunder, and the apples and pears scattered in such quantities that they might have been raked together in heaps; a boy belonging to Mr. Allen, of Wonastow, in attempting to stop the team, the horses being frightened by the thunder, and the wheel going over his body, he was killed on the spot. In the park of the Earl of Digby near Sherborne, the limbs of a large oak tree were shivered in pieces while the middle or heart was left standing; two sheep were killed under another tree. A flash of lightning struck the back part of a house in the lower town of Bridgnorth, carrying down a large proportion of the chimney, it descended into a bed-room over the kitchen, demolished the windows, and three doors in the room, and forced down the whole front of a large closet, splintering the wood in all directions; three children in bed fortunately escaped unhurt. The storm appeared to have spent its fury between Piper's Inn and Ashcot. Here, as well as at Glastonbury, the corn was laid flat, the roads inundated, the apple trees stripped not only of their fruit, but their very leaves, and almost every pane of glass in the village of Ashcot was broken.

Died. At Bristol, the Rev. James Allen, rector of Manchester, and vicar of Mansel-Lacy, in the diocese of Hereford, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of Thomas Oliver, Esq. of Park-street.—At Highnam Court, aged 64, Lady Guise, relict of the late Sir John Guise, Bart. Her private excellencies were best understood and most sensibly felt by the domestic circle of whose union and happiness they formed the center; but her well-directed and extensive charity claims a more distinguished notice, and its memorial is deeply impressed wherever indigence or distress
afforded

afforded opportunity for the experiencing its beneficial effects.—At *Iron Acton*, aged 80, Mr. King. His body was found in his fish-pond, into which it is conjectured he had fallen while angling the preceding evening.—At *Nailsworth*, aged 62, Mrs. Hannah Norton, widow of Mr. Robert Norton, of that place, clothier, having survived her husband only a few weeks. Mrs. N. was the daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Evans, and sister of the late Rev. Caleb Evans, minister of the Baptist meeting-house in Broadmead. In all the relations of life she was most exemplary; her conduct as a wife, a sister, and a mother, will long be remembered with affectionate reverence and gratitude. To the poor she was a constant friend and benefactress, and her piety through all the varying scenes of life and in the hour of death supported and cheered her with the consolations of Christianity.—At *Cheltenham*, aged 80, Mr. John Cook.—At *Stokes-croft*, Mr. Mary Lewis.—At *Clifton*, Henry Metcalf, Esq. of Merton-house, Northumberland.—At *Westerleigh*, Thomas Spicer, a sawyer. He had gone to the Ring-of-Bells public-house and purchased a pint of rum and another of gin, which he took with him to the saw-pit, where he deliberately sat down and drank the whole, which caused his almost immediate death. The coroner's inquest found a verdict of self-murder, and his body was buried in the cross-road.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Winchester*, Lieut. Col. Godfrey, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Frances Silver, daughter of J. N. Silver, Esq.—At *Penton Mewsey*, Thomas Scotland, Esq. of London, to Miss Maria Elmore, third daughter of George Elmore, Esq. of Penton Manor Farm.

Died. At *Winchester*, aged 75, Mrs. Mahon, mother of the musical family of that name.—At *Hartford Bridge*, Miss Dearsley, eldest daughter of William Dearsley, Esq.—In the Island of *Jersey*, aged 84, John Hue, Esq. a respectable merchant of that island.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. Jelinger Symons, jun. M. A. late of St. John's-college, Cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Hereford to the vicarage of Monkland in this county, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Married. At *Kingsland*, Richard Hemming, jun. Esq. of Sivington, Worcestershire, to Miss Wanklen, of Kingsland.—At *Grosmont*, Charles Trumper, Esq. of Baynham-hall, Radnorshire, to Miss Phillips, of Grosmont.

Died. At *Horn Lacey*, aged 84, Mr. James Scudamore.—At *Ross*, aged 70, Mr. C. Trusted, of the Society of Friends. He was a man of superior understanding, mild and engaging in his manners, of a liberal mind, and eminently distinguished among his society, by whom his memory will long be held dear.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

In our last Number an account of the presentation of a silver vase to William Plummer, Esq. by his constituents, was, through inadvertency, inserted among the occurrences for Herefordshire. Mr. Plummer was for many years the worthy representative of Herts.

The meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society took place at Cold Harbour Farm, belonging to their president, the Earl of Bridgewater. The day was fine, and the company numerous. After viewing the stock exhibited on the ground, and paying due attention to the ploughs contending for prizes, the company adjourned to dinner at the King's Arms, Berkhamstead. Among other toasts after dinner, Mr. Flower, of Hertford, gave "Mary Bowdell, aged 60, living in Hertfordshire." The reason of his introducing her to their notice was, that she had spun a pound of Merino wool into yarn so fine, that it was considered by competent judges to exceed any thing ever before known; that it measured in length twenty-nine miles and two hundred yards. He assured the company he might challenge all Europe to produce so rare a specimen of skill and industry as that now produced, which was sent for their inspection by Mr. E. K. Fordham, of Royston. This toast excited much mirth and applause, and the yarn was greatly admired for the beauty and silky softness of its texture. The premiums were awarded as follows; viz. Ten guineas to the owner of the best plough, to the Earl of Bridgewater, for Mr. Plenty's Hampshire

shire plough. Three guineas to the best ploughman, to J. Muskle; half a guinea to the driver of do. T. Cooke. Two guineas to the second best ploughman, T. Rell; and seven shillings to the driver of do. J. Sheppard. One guinea to the third best ploughman, J. Reading; and five shillings to the driver of do. W. Honewood. Five guineas for the best ram of the Merino breed, to Mr. Richard Flower; and five guineas to the same gentleman, for the two best ewes of the same breed. Three guineas for the best boar, to J. Halsey, Esq.; and two guineas for the second best, to the Earl of Bridgewater. Three guineas to the best sheep-shearer, Joseph Hawes; two guineas to the second best, Luke Fosket; and one guinea to the third best, Wm. Hull. The show upon a bet was determined as follows: Best three-year-old sheep, Sir John Sebright. Best two and best one-year-old, to the Duke of Bedford. And the judges declared the whole well worthy the notice of the public. The state of the ploughs as below.

	Draught.	Width.	Depth.	Effect.
	Cwt.	Inches.	Inches.	
Mr. J. Howard's Sussex plough - - -	2.8	10.3	5.16	190
Earl of Bridgewater's do. - - -	3.17	10.3	5.23	170
T. Pickford, Esq. Northamptonshire - -	3.10	9.11	5.65	166
John Reading, New Hertfordshire - -	2.93	10.5	4.37	157
Henry Brown, Esq. Sussex - - -	3.36	8.0	5.64	134
Wm. Blackwell's New Hertfordshire - -	3.75	10.9	4.3	125

Several other ploughs were in the field, but the work did not entitle them to particular measurement.

Married. At *Flamstead*, Mr. Michael Rowed, of Mitcham, Surrey, to Miss Burchmore, only daughter of George Burchmore, Esq. of Row End.

Died. At *Market-street*, aged 70, the Rev. G. Smith, rector of Patersham, and curate of Market-street.—At *Welwyn*, Thomas Crawley, Esq.

KENT.

At the Kentish Wool-fair and Agricultural Meeting, lately held at Ashford, All the five prizes for long-wooled sheep were adjudged to Mr. Wall, of Ashford. For the short-wooled sheep two prizes were adjudged to Mr. Boys, of Betschanger; and for the third no sheep was shewn deemed worthy. Mr. Martin, of Great Chart, near Ashford, was adjudged the prize for the best three-year-old bull; and Mr. Jacob Kingsnorth, of Appledore, the prize for the best pair of Kentish heifers. In the wool trade very little business was transacted; the buyers offered ten-pence per pound for Romney Marsh wool, but the growers expected better prices.

Married. At *Ashford*, Lorenzo Moore, Esq. Major of the 35th regt. to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Morley Whorrey, Esq. of Selby, Yorkshire.—At *Linton*, Daniel Cock, Esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Mary Harris, daughter of William Harris, Esq. of Marden.

Died. At *Petham*, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, vicar of the united parishes of Petham and Waltham, and rector of Saltwood and Hythe. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Randolph, President of Christ-college, Oxford, and brother to the Bishop of Bangor.—At *Ramsgate*, Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late W. Taylor, Esq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich.—At *Greenwich*, aged 76, Lieut. Gen. William Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery.—At *Cranford*, aged 68, Mrs. Paine, wife of the well-known author of "Rights of Man," to whom she was married at *Lewes*, in *Sussex*, in 1761, but lived with him only three years.—At *Horneastle*, *Edenbridge*, Mr. William Humphrey, farmer. On his return from *Westerham-market*, he was stopped, robbed, and shot, by a single footpad, within a short distance of his own residence. He was found by a neighbour, who was following him, about a hundred yards off, weltering in his blood, with his head close to the edge of a pond, between seven and eight feet deep, into which it was supposed the robber was endeavouring to push him; but, hearing somebody approaching him, ran off, and made his escape. It being discovered that Mr. Humphrey was not dead, he was conveyed to a public-house near the spot, and a surgeon sent for; the ball had entered his throat,

throat, gone out at his cheek, and had broken his jaw. Unfortunately Mr. Humphrey had been drinking freely, and had often been heard to say he would not be robbed by one man; and it is supposed he got off his horse when stopped, and resisted, which was the cause of the robber shooting him. He had only 3l. in his pockets, and his watch.—At *Maidstone*, aged 73, Mr. Richards, sen. dancing-master. While walking in his garden with his daughters he complained that he was not so well as he had been, and must go in doors, which he did, sat down, and expired immediately.—Aged 73, Lady Bishop, wife of Sir William Bishop.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At *Liverpool*, Mr. James Alncroft, of Lancaster, merchant, to Miss Worsley, daughter of Henry Worsley, Esq. of Gilbourn.—At *Liverpool*, the Rev. John Bruce, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Hurry, daughter of the late John Hurry, Esq.—The Rev. Valentine Ward, of Mount Pleasant Chapel, to Miss Margaret Eccles.—At *Manchester*, Robert Parker, Esq. of Heaton Norris, to Miss S. Pollet, of Ardwick.—The Rev. — Reynolds, to Miss Par, of Mouldsworth-hall, Cheshire.—At *Rochdale*, Bentley Schofield, Esq. of Morcley, to Miss Mellor, of Brook-bottom, only daughter of John Mellor, Esq.—At *Garstang*, Jonathan Lowden, aged eighty-eight, to Elizabeth Gosnal, aged eighty-six.

Died. At *Liverpool*, Peter Leicester, Esq. whose amiable and virtuous principles, disinterested benevolence, and urbanity of manners, will long live in the remembrance of his relatives, friends, dependants, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This truly excellent character has, from its first institution, been an active supporter of that most charitable of all institutions the Blind Asylum.—Aged 56, Mr. William Gibson, merchant.—Aged 58, the Rev. David Bruce, upwards of thirty years pastor of the independent congregation at Newington chapel; a man universally esteemed and sincerely lamented, for his piety and charity rendered his character as a christian and a minister highly respectable.—Aged 67, Mr. Wm. Jones, of Christian-street.—At *Kirk Patrick*, in the Isle of Man, the Rev. Ewan Christian, vicar of that parish, and one of the two Vicars General of the island. Both offices have been vacated by death in the space of twelve days.—At *Douglas*, the Hon. Andrew Forbes, of Brux, Captain in the Royal Manx regiment.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Lutterworth*, George Wartnaby, Esq. of Market Harborough, to Miss Anna Maria Arnold, fourth daughter of the late Richard Arnold, Esq.

Died. At *Cotesbatch*, aged 67, the Rev. Robert Marriott, LL. D. rector of Cotesbatch and of Gilmorton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The enclosure of Wildmore Fen, below Boston, will bring into immediate cultivation 40,000 acres of inundated, and, consequently, of hitherto unprofitable land. It is so rich, that considerable part of it is now selling at 50l. per acre, and the rest is of equal value. The aggregate amount, therefore, is 2,000,000l. The expenditure of enclosing, draining, &c. has cost 400,000l. so that the net profit to the owners of this great work is 1,600,000l. sterling.

The heat of the atmosphere in the north-eastern parts of this county, on Wednesday the 13th, exceeded what it is stated to have been in any other part of the kingdom. A thermometer, made by Nairne and Blunt, hanging in the shade, in a north aspect, at Gainsboro', at one o'clock in the day, stood at ninety-four degrees (ten degrees higher than the meteorological records of this country state it to have ever been before). Human efforts were paralysed under such a temperature, and many of the brute creation died. A respectable correspondent assures us, that "many" sheep were found dead at Burgh in the Marsh and in the neighbourhood of Spilsby, which had perished by the heat.

Married. At *Crowle*, the Rev. Richard Venables, B. D. Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge,

Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Lister, youngest daughter of the late George Lister, Esq. of Giersly-house.

Died. At *Houghton*, the Rev. Richard Conlton, rector of that parish. He was formerly of Emmanuel-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1763, M. A. 1769.—At *Holbeach*, Thomas Everson, Esq.—At *Waddington*, aged 84, Mr. Stephen Harrison.—At *Gainsborough*, Luke Martin, Esq.—Aged 96, Mrs. Ann Law, relict of Mr. Daniel Law, who reached the advanced age of 101.—At *Torkey*, near *Gainsborough*, aged 84, Mrs. Eggleston.—At *Stamford*, aged 58, Mrs. A. Blades, better known by the familiar appellation of Nan Roberts, and well known for the celebrity which she had many years acquired and maintained as *Empress of the Bullards* in *Stamford*. This proud title will scarce want explanation to a native of *Lincolnshire*, or those residing within a moderate circle round *Stamford*: to readers at a distance it may be necessary to say, that an annual festival is kept here on the 13th of November, when the shops being shut, all business deferred, and the streets and every outlet from the town stopped up, a mad bull is let loose to range all day, followed by thousands of intrepid *Bullards*, each anxious to distinguish himself by provoking the rage of the animal and then eluding his but. The heroine whose death we record was particularly instrumental in defeating an attempt of the magistrates some years ago to put an end to this strange violation of order, and she has ever since been held in high esteem by the *Bullards*. On the day of the festival it has been her practice to be splendidly attired in blue, and visiting the houses of the substantial inhabitants almost by house row, she has often collected a handsome sum for her former services and her continued zeal in the "glorious cause" of the commonalty!!! Some of our readers will perhaps be disposed to exclaim with Hamlet, "something too much of this:" neither would we have said so much on such a subject, had not Nan and her companions been ere this considered as fit objects of panegyric within the walls of the House of Commons.

NORFOLK.

The Annual Festival established by Thomas William Coke, Esq. for the promotion of Agriculture, the improvement of breeding Stock, the encouragement of labour and industry, and for the free communication of useful information on subjects relating to the arts, manufactures, and commerce; commenced on Monday, June 20. On the day previous to the shew, a great number of noblemen and gentlemen arrived at *Holkham*, and were all provided with apartments in the house. On the first day the Duke of Bedford, Sir Joseph Banks, and other visitors, accompanied Mr. Coke in a ride round the home farm, which they found in a high state of cultivation: the corn fields promising most abundant crops, particularly a field of barley, of twenty-four acres, after turnips which had been manured with weeds out of the lake at the rate of twenty-four loads per acre. The crops of sanfoin appeared more productive than in the spring, it was expected they would prove. Mr. Coke's machine for depositing oil-cake with the turnip seed, was seen at work, one ton of this pulverized manure is sufficient for six acres drilled at twelve inches. Mr. Wilson of *Snettisham*, exhibited a new machine for this purpose, but it did not seem to answer. The company then proceeded to Mr. Wright's, where they were joined by many distinguished agriculturists, &c. of this county and various parts of the kingdom, where Mr. Coke's Spanish and South Down flocks were clipping, and examined his pens of Ryland's, and half bred Merino's, and also his South down stock ewes, and fat theaves, which for fineness of fleece, symmetry and similarity of features, have been brought to the highest state of perfection. There were also to be seen Mr. Moseley's, and Mr. Wright's Merino rams for the prize. Mr. Wright's ram purchased of Dr. Paroy of Bath, though excellent, could not be received on account of its age. Mr. Tollet, stated a curious fact respecting a hornless Merino ram, which at first and ever since, has produced stock, one half hornless, and the other half with horns. Leicester rams were sent by the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, and Mr. Reeve, and South down rams by Mr. Mosely, Mr. Hill, Mr. Reeve, and Mr. Waller for the prizes. After minutely examining this excellent stock, till

till three o'clock, Mr. Coke and the company returned to the house to dinner, after dinner the company adjourned to the sheep-house, where a five of Mr. Coke's Merino rams were let by auction, the lowest at ten, and the highest at forty-three guineas. Nine Southdown theaves and ewes were sold, at from twenty-four to thirty-six guineas each.

Tuesday morning was employed in inspecting the newly invented implements at Mr. Wright's. The Rev. Mr. Barker, of Woodbridge, exhibited a patent dibbling iron which deposits the seed at the time the holes are struck. Mr. Cooke, of Swanton Abbots, a mill for bruising oil cake for manure on an improved principle, by which the labour of two men is saved. A model of a new threshing machine by Messrs. Cordwell and Brewster. Mr. Whitworth of Cotwold, Lincolnshire, produced some ropes and sacks made of long wool, for which invention he had received a gold medal from the society of arts, &c. After dinner there was another sale of Mr. Cooke's Southdown shearing ewes, in lots of ten each, which sold at from twenty-six to thirty-six guineas a lot. Twelve Southdown rams were also let at from twelve to forty guineas each.

On Wednesday morning the carcasses of the sheep shewn for prizes were exhibited in the larder. Trials were afterwards made of Mr. Bell's improved plough shares, particularly adapted for flinty soils and the sides of hills—Mr. Paul's fly catch and Mr. Barker's dibbling machine, all of which were highly approved of. Mr. F. Smith exhibited various beautiful specimens of ladies Merino dresses, scarfs, shawls, stockings, coating, kerseymeres and stocking knit, most of which, were manufactured from Mr. Coke's wool, by himself and Mr. Paul. A pair of the worsted stockings were of so delicate a fabric, that the two stockings passed at the same time through a ladies ring, and Mr. Toller exhibited some superfine cloth manufactured by Messrs. Wooley of Mottram in Cheshire, from his Merino wool. After dinner Mr. Coke, after thanking the judges for their attention and impartiality proceeded to deliver the prizes to the successful candidates as follows. To the Hon. col. Fitzroy, for the best two year old New Leicester wether, a silver cup, value ten guineas. Mr. John Reeve of Wighton, for the best pen of Leicester tups, a silver cup ten guineas, also another cup of the same value for the best pen of Southdown theaves, and a silver tea pot for the best Leicester shearing ram. On delivering these prizes, Mr. Coke paid Mr. Reeve, a just compliment for his great attention to the breed of stock, and for his excellent farming in all its branches. To Mr. Waller for the best Southdown shearing ram, a silver tankard, value ten guineas. To J. Moseley, Esq. for his Merino ram, a like silver tankard.—To Mr. Thomas Moore, of Warham, another silver tankard for the best Southdown wether: this sheep was allowed to be not only highly worthy of the prize, but the best Southdown ever exhibited at Holkham: to Mr. C. Buck for the best Suffolk boar, a silver tankard, value ten guineas: to G. R. Eyre, Esq. of Lynford Hall, for irrigating twenty-two acres of meadow land, a silver cup, value ten guineas, on delivering of which, Mr. Coke announced his intention of offering a premium of fifty pounds to the person who should convert the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) into water meadow next year. And to the Rev. Mr. Barker, a large silver bowl and ladle (10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter) value 20 guineas, for his new invented dibbling iron. The following premiums were also given to shepherds: two guineas to Mr. Etheridge's shepherd for rearing little more than 36 lambs to the score from 206 ewes. Three guineas to Mr. Bell's shepherd for little more than 27 lambs to the score from 303 ewes, and five guineas to Messrs. Master and Wood's shepherd for 23 lambs to the score from 337 ewes, Mr. John Barber's shepherd had the great good fortune to rear 40 score and 16 lambs from 30 score and 4 ewes, which will be the subject of a future claim. In the evening, there was a sale of Mr. Coke's Devonshire bulls and cows, after which the company separated, highly pleased with the attentions and hospitality of their entertainer.

Married. At Kilverston, the Rev. James Stuart Mackenzie, rector of Bracon Ash and Quidenham, and perpetual curate of Thetford St. Mary, to Miss Wright, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Wright, of Kilverston-hall.

Died.

Died. At *Hedenham*, aged 85, Charles Garneys, Esq. He served the office of High Sheriff in 1777.—At *Norwich*, aged 96, Mrs. Johnson, relict of Samuel Johnson, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and the last surviving daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, Esq.—At *Great Dunham*, aged 87, Dalton Chamberlayne, Esq.—At *Burnham Sutton*, aged 56, Mr. Robert Overham, an eminent agriculturist. This gentleman was deservedly beloved, not only from his urbanity of manners and hospitable behaviour in every instance, but much respected for the superior knowledge which he had acquired by years of incessant activity in every branch of experimental husbandry. He has left sixteen children to lament his loss.—At *Thetford*, Mr. G. W. Marshall, serjeant-major of the Thetford volunteers. While assorting some damaged cartridges, a spark from a hearth-brush which had just been used in sweeping up the embers of a wood fire, communicated with a barrel of gunpowder standing near, which instantly exploded, and blew him and his youngest son, who was assisting him, to the farther end of the place where they were at work. They were both dreadfully scorched, and, after languishing till the following evening, expired in great torment. They were interred in St. Mary's church with military honours.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. At *Ecton*, aged 69, Mrs. Constantia Orlebar, youngest daughter of John Orlebar, Esq. late of Kenwick-house, Bedfordshire.—At *Winwick*, aged 72, Mrs. Williamson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williamson, rector of that parish.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died. At *Newcastle*, aged 84, Mr. Alexander McGregor. While going to his usual place of worship he suddenly dropped down, and in less than half an hour after being carried home was a lifeless corpse.—Aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Harbottle, relict of the late William Harbottle, Esq. who served the office of Sheriff of the corporation in the year 1755.—Aged 60, Mr. William Temple, weaver, many years foreman in Midd's sail-cloth manufactory, and latterly, governor of All Saints poor-house. By a close and regular application of the few hours afforded from a laborious occupation, he had acquired an astonishing proficiency in most of the Eastern languages, more particularly the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, &c. with the Greek and Latin, and some of the modern languages he was also well acquainted. The study of the original scriptures, with their various translations, was the object of his unwearied pursuit for a number of years, and few possessed equal talents for biblical criticism. With many of the peculiarities of a self-taught scholar, he enjoyed a remarkable activity of mind, and strength of understanding, he derived much pleasure from directing and assisting the studies of young persons, and not a few are indebted to him for his gratuitous instructions. Conscious of his own mental acquirements, and the rectitude of his moral principles, he spurned indignant, the pride and affectation of the wealthy, but the man of talents, or of moral worth, shared alike his friendship or assistance. By those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, his memory will long be cherished and revered.—Aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Lowes, daughter of the late William Lowes, Esq. of Ridley Hall.—At *Ogle*, aged 91, Mr. John Shipley.—At *Hedworth*, aged 68, the Rev. William Glover, many years curate of that parish, and of Jarrow.—At *Hebburn Red House*, the Rev. R. Robinson, curate of Bolden. He had been making application to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. of Hebburn Hall, to be appointed to the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Glover, and was mounting his horse to return home, when he dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and only survived four hours. His corpse was removed to Bolden in the same hearse which carried Mr. Glover to the place of interment, at Jarrow.—At *Cowpen*, aged 83, Mr. John Rowell.—At *Brandon*, the Rev. James Somerville, upwards of twenty-four years pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at that place: a man of rare and unaffected piety, of great natural abilities and liberality of mind, eminently fitted by education and long experience to fulfil the various important duties of a christian minister. The vast extent of his reading,

reading, and the insatiable thirst of his mind after useful knowledge, gave him a remarkable insight into the original meaning of the holy scriptures, which he regularly expounded in a most interesting and lively manner. He bore a tedious illness with the patience and resignation of a most exemplary christian.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Fetlaw Jackson, of Prescott, in Lancashire, to Miss Margaret Braithwaite, second daughter of the Rev. John Braithwaite, of Holland Priory, in the same county.

Died. At Bramscote, aged 92, Mr. Luke Hacknell.—At Nottingham, aged 68, Mr. William Cocks, druggist, of Bridlesmith-gate. He was a man universally respected by all ranks of society, and the benevolence of his disposition justly endeared him to all who stood in need of his assistance. He inherited the christian virtues in an eminent degree; and both in his profession and in society at large his loss will be severely felt.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, on Monday, 27th June, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster. The collection amounted to 149l. 16s. 6d. The Earl of Jersey and the Rev. Mr. Leigh, of Addlestrop, are appointed stewards for the ensuing year.

Lord Crewe's annual commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University, was celebrated in the Theatre on the following day. The oration was spoken by the Rev. William Crowe, the public orator, and was on the study of the law in its different branches of canon, civil, and common. The music-room was very full on both nights, particularly on the last, when the company amounted to nearly seven hundred.

Messrs. Samuel Arnott and John Wayte Vilette are elected Fellows; and Messrs. Charles Hutchins and William Birckett Allen, Scholars of St. John's College. Mr. W. E. Hony, of Exeter, and Mr. P. Johnson, of Oriel, Fellows of Exeter College. The Rev. S. Mence, a Fellow of Trinity College; and the Rev. Mr. Munden, to a Fellowship of Queen's, on Mr. Michell's foundation. Mr. Thomas Buckley is admitted Scholar of New College, and the Rev. Mr. Lancaster, of Oriel College, elected Scholar of Queen's College, on Mr. Michell's foundation.

The Rev. George Hatton, of Magdalen College, and the Rev. Samuel Smith, Canon of Christ-church, B. D. are admitted Doctors in Divinity, Grand Compounders; and the Rev. Richard Jenkins Runeva Jenkins, of Corpus Christi, the Rev. John James Watson, of University; the Rev. John David Perkins, of St. Mary Hall, the Rev. John Rose, and Rev. Charles Bell, of St. John's College, and the Rev. Joseph Hamilton, of St. Edmund Hall, M. A. Students in Divinity, Bachelors and Doctors in Divinity.

The Hon. William Herbert, of Merton College, and Stephen Lushington, Esq. of All Souls, B. C. L. are admitted Doctors in Civil Law, Grand Compounders; and Mr. John Bright, B. M. of Wadham College, Doctor in Medicine.

The Rev. James Matthews, Student in Divinity, Fellow of St. John's College, and Chaplain in his Majesty's service, in foreign parts, is admitted Bachelor in Divinity by Decree of Convocation; and the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Speidell and John Natt, of St. John's College, John Graham, of All Souls College, Thomas Hoskin Kingdon, of Exeter, D. Hughes, of Lincoln, and Joshua Dix, of New College, M. A. students in Divinity, Bachelors in Divinity.

The Rev. Edward Stringfellow Radcliffe, Student in Law, of Brasenose College, is admitted Bachelor in Civil Law Grand Compounder.

The Rev. William Leir, of Queen's College, Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. of Magdalen College, and the Rev. George Henry Templer, of Merton College, B. A. are admitted Masters of Arts, Grand Compounders. Messrs. George Dancy Pardoe, William Comins, Rev. William Fookes, Rev. Henry William Rawlins, Charles Hoskyns, Esq. and Rev. Charles Dume, of Balliol College, Messrs. Thomas Heber, Charles Golding, Rev. John Calthorpe,

Rev.

Rev. John Hamner, the Rev. Edward Ravenshaw, of Brazennose, Messrs. William John Law, Henry Comyn, Albert Joseph Wrattialaw, Edward Elms, Wyndham Knatchbull, Esq. Rev. John Bidlake, Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. William Henry Edward Bentinck, and Rev. Charles Palmer, of Christ Church, Messrs. Bryant Burgess, Rev. Thomas Darke, Warwick Young, Churchill Hunt, and Rev. James White of Exeter, Rev. Thomas William Tanner, of Hertford, Rev. Thomas Hugh Clough, of Jesus, Rev. Enoch Hodgkinson Warriner, of Lincoln, Rev. Thomas Nixon Blagden, of Magdalen College, Messrs. John Harman, Woolley Leigh Bennett, and H. Meers, of Merton, Richard Odell, and Rev. John Risley, of New College, Rev. Edward Miller, and Rev. Arthur Gibson, Rev. Paul Leer, and Messrs. Charles Tufton Blicke, and George Hancox, of Queen's, Mr. James Davies, of Oriel, Rev. John Richard Ingram, and James Young, of Pembroke, Robert Taylor, John Denne, and Rev. Thomas Harris, of Trinity, Rev. Eardley Norton, of University, Thomas Johnes, John Rice Price, Rev. Robert James Spencer, of Wadham College, Rev. J. Fletcher, Rev. William Nourse, of St. Alban-hall, Rev. James Mentor, of Magdalen-hall, and Rev. Robert Sparke Hutchins, of St. Edmund Hall, are admitted Masters of Arts; and Messrs. Henry Taylor, of Balliol College, Arthur Matthews, John King, of Brazennose, William John Law, Charles Sawyer, and Bache Thornhill, of Christ Church, Robert Gooden Andrews, Charles Dyson, William Fielding, Thomas Lewin, and Edward Whitehead, of Corpus Christi, John Bower, and William Woolston, of Exeter, Evan Vaughan Evans, George Harris, Edward Hughes, Robert Morris, Hugh Price, and James Wood, of Jesus, Edward Griffin, and Robert Willis, of Lincoln, William Russell, and Richard Yalden White, of Magdalen, Charles Parr Burney, of Merton, George Sherwood Evans, William Pittman Jones, and Edward Trivenon, of Pembroke, John Lowndes, Charles Philip Lyne, and Reginald Wynniatt, of Queen's; James Harris, Robert Fetherstone, and John Roberson of St. John's; William Burder, James Elice, Samuel Holworthy, William Shulham, John Stapylton, and John Taylor, of University, John Freeman, Joseph Charles Helme, Edward Jodrell, George Clough Marshall, John Thornton, and Edmund Witt, of Wadham, John Miller, of Worcester College, Peter Penman, of New College, Thomas H. Yorke, of University College, and J. Younge, of St. Edmund Hall, Bachelors of Arts.

On the last day of Act Term, the Rev. John Bidlake, M.A. Student in Divinity, of Christ-church, was admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity. Rev. John Quarrington, of Pembroke College, and Rev. John Kendal Fletcher, of St. Alban Hall, M. A. and Students in Divinity, were admitted Bachelors in Divinity. Rev. George Price and Rev. James Harrington Evans, of Wadham College, Rev. Henry James Symons, of St. John's College, and Rev. John Williams, of St. Edmund Hall, B. A. were admitted Masters of Arts.

The whole number of degrees D. D. 14; D. C. L. 6; D. Med. 2; D. Mus. 1; B. D. 36; B. C. L. 8; B. Med. 1; B. Mus. 1; Hon. M. A. 2; M. A. 141; B. A. 144.

The number of Regents in the Act, this year is, D. D. 14; D. C. L. 6; D. M. 2; M. A. 141.

The Rev. Mr. Hanbury, of Christ Church, is appointed Rector of St. Ebbs, in this city. The Rev. George Sherer, A. M. Fellow of New College, is constituted to the Vicarage of Crondall, Hants. The Rev. Jeremiah Scholfield, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, is presented to the Rectory of Bacton on the Heath, Warwickshire; and, the Rev. John Stevens, M. A., Fellow of New College, to the Vicarage of Swallecliffe, in this county.

Died. At Oxford, where he was suddenly taken ill on his way to South Wales, Major James Hamell, late of the island of Alderney.—Suddenly, the Rev. John Owen, A. M., Chaplain of Christ Church.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bathwick, John Campbell Flint, M. D. of Gainsborough, to Miss Dillon, daughter of the late Captain Dillon, of Penryn.—At Winscombe, Major Stafford, of the 98th Regiment, to Miss Frances Maria Whalley, eldest daughter

daughter of Francis Edwards Whalley, Esq. of Widescombe-court.—At *Horsington*, the Rev. Thomas Whalley Wickham, rector of that parish, to Miss Bennet, daughter of James Bennet, Esq. of Cadbury-house.—At *Stapleton*, Uriah Erith, Esq. of Bath, to Miss Ann Pritchard, of Bristol.—At *Winsley*, near Bath, Mr. Perry, of Wooley Lodge, aged 64, to Miss Elizabeth Bradfield, aged 24: the next morning Mr. Perry's bat was found near the river, and on further search he was found drowned.

Died. At *Bath*, Dancesy Dansey, Esq. of Little Hereford, Salop, Major of the Worcestershire Militia.—Aged 84, Mr. William Hibbart, sen. engraver.—At *Lanebridge*, James Hooper, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Somersetshire.—At *Taunton*, Mrs. Roberts, relict of Major Roberts, M. P. for that borough.—At *Bancwell*, James Chipper. While walking on the high road he was overtaken by a horse which had taken fright, and run away, and part of the harness got so twisted round his body, that he was unable to extricate himself, and was dragged nearly half a mile before the animal could be stopped, when the miserable man was found literally dashed to pieces, being so horribly mangled that it was the remnant of his clothes alone that ultimately led to a discovery of his person.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. At his works at *Bradley*, aged 80, John Wilkinson, Esq. He was a man endowed with a great mind happily combined with much enterprise and energy; he was a great promoter of public improvements, friendly to agriculture and canals, and had few, if any, equals as an iron master, in which, by his invention and spirit of enterprize, he was decidedly the first to bring that great branch of our national wealth and prosperity to its present state of perfection. Though he had lived to see in his time the iron trade rising into a great scale of importance, he still thought it in its infancy, and susceptible of much improvement. The loss of such a character, so extensively connected with the labouring classes of the community, cannot be otherwise than severely felt, but ever friendly to objects of national improvement, he has left directions to his executors, as an important legacy to the community, to carry on his numerous works on their present extensive scale. Though frugal in his manners and habits, he was not sparing in expensive experiments for the advancement of his favourite object, the iron trade, in which he had acquired, what he justly merited, an ample fortune. He has directed his body to be buried in an iron coffin, at his seat at *Castle-head*, in Lancashire, where he had created a considerable increase to his property by reclaiming an extensive tract of moss land, which has been spoken of by Agriculturists as among the first efforts of the kind in this or any other country.

SURREY.

Married. At *Lambeth*, Alexander Jekyl Chalmers, Esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Richards, of Brixton.—At *Ewell*, Augustus Calland, Esq. of Goring, Sussex, to Miss Mary Amelia Hunt, daughter of Edward Hunt, Esq.—At *Camberwell*, the Rev. Frodsham Hodgson, B. D. Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Miss Dawson, eldest daughter of John Dawson, Esq. of Mossley-hill, Liverpool.—At *Wimbledon*, William Rayley, Esq. of Christ-church, to Miss Williams, late of Brighton.

Died. In *Camberwell-grove*, Mrs. Abigail Scullard, relict of William Scullard, Esq.—Mr. Henry Frederick Allington. He met his death on his way home to Bedford, from a friend's house in the Newington-road, on Thursday morning, after having spent a convivial evening with a party of friends. After supper, dancing was introduced, in which Mr. A. exerted himself for upwards of two hours, in apparent good health and spirits. He, however, had not got a quarter of a mile from the house, when, in the act of sporting about, and jumping over some railing, he dropped down and expired in a short time, from the rupture of a blood-vessel. The deceased was eighteen years of age, and the son of an eminent factor at *Hareland*, Essex.

Married.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Salthurst*, Charles Kingsley, Esq. of Surrey-place, to Miss Jane Mainwaring, youngest daughter of Edward Mainwaring, Esq. of Chester.

Died. At *Broad-oak*, aged 66, James Lander, Esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at Newnham, Gloucestershire.—At *Boxgrove*, aged 87, Mr. James Barber.—At *Brighton*, the Right Hon. Henrietta Laura Pulteney Countess of Bath. Of this lady, a respectable correspondent writes thus.—“ Having been for several years in the habit of confidential conversation with the late Countess of Bath, I very much wish to give an idea of her character, such as it really was ; it being very probable, that from her peculiarities, it is imperfectly understood. She was the grand-daughter of the celebrated William Pulteney, afterward created Earl of Bath. He left a daughter, married to the late William Johnstone, Esq., who was created a Baronet, and took the name of the family; the late Sir William Pulteney. From this marriage there was left only one daughter, Laura, first created Baroness, and afterward Countess of Bath. She was married to General Sir James Murray, the present Secretary of War, who has also taken the name of Pulteney. It may here observed with great truth, that no husband ever behaved with more uniform kindness and attention to a wife than Sir James did ; nor could any wife shew more respect and attachment to a husband than his lady did to him. She was never blessed with a child. This Lady had many peculiarities and eccentricities, which, when they were the subjects of conversation, were not lessened by those who reported them, nor mitigated by any gentleness of terms in those who heard them. She associated very little with those of her own rank, so that among them she had very few advocates. There was certainly something in her education peculiarly unsuitable to her rank, at least in its minor parts. By the early death of her mother she was chiefly, it may be said, almost wholly in the company of her father, who, though he was allowed to be a man of good, if not superior abilities and sound judgment, had a reserve and sternness in his character which did not qualify him for the education of a young lady, but he was fond of her, and her dutiful sentiments and high opinion of him were not diminished to the last day of her life. Some other peculiarities were probably derived from this source, as there was a shyness and reservedness in her manner, which made it difficult to be on terms of freedom with her ; and she had no opportunity of acquiring what are called the ornamental parts of education. Nor was her manner altogether suitable to her rank, not being embellished with those interesting and engaging qualities, which every one sees and feels who has had an opportunity of conversing with persons of distinction, in whom there is a happy mixture of good sense and polished manners. She gained, however, much useful knowledge, and in those affairs which could be called business, she was considered as expert, and was undoubtedly persevering when she did apply to them. Perhaps those who attended her, unwilling to run the risk of offending, studied more to indulge and to please than to instruct her ; and in early life she was left very much to her own will. It is true there were some placed about her, who were both capable and desirous of doing their duty, but unfortunately this was not till her habits had taken too deep root to be altered. Of these peculiarities she was herself very sensible, and has more than once observed, that she believed people thought her very odd, and sometimes used a harsher term. In the dispensation of a portion of her large fortune, she shewed much judgment. She was careful not to be imposed upon by misrepresentations. Those who paid her attention, or from whom she received any service, she rewarded with a corrected liberality. There never was occasion to use any flattering expressions, or to say any thing to her which the most honourable principles would not justify ; though she well knew what was due to herself, and sometimes shewed it. But there were many other occasions on which her benevolence was displayed both in a pecuniary way, and when the persons were involved in difficulties of other kinds, when personal exertions, extremely disagreeable to her, were required. Some, to whom she applied at those times, hardly behaved to her with common civility. These objects of her kindness were not always blameless, but she would not desert them in their distress

distress, if it were in her power to extricate them from it, or till by a repetition of some act they again offended. The forfeiture of her favour will be recollected by one person with painful regret; favour shewn not to herself only, but to those who appertained to her. For these interferences she was sometimes blamed by those who judged of her by an act, without knowing her principles, or the goodness of her heart. She was truly religious, and never countenanced those who slighted or neglected those duties which religion demands, nor was she ever known to be guilty of a mean or a base thing. Whatever consequences followed the errors of her education, these were essentially corrected by her religious principles. She assisted others in their wishes to do good by all the means in her power. Her errors might always be pardoned, and sometimes pitied. For her dress she never shewed much regard, and was often censurably neglectful of it. Her conversation was unaffected, but sensible, and always perfectly correct. D.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At *Rugby*, George Harris, Esq. to Christabella, only daughter of Rear Admiral Chambers.—At *Barwell*, Thomas Pemberton, Esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Hook, daughter of the late Colonel Hook, of the 17th regt.

Died. At *Kennelworth*, aged 77, Mr. J. Littleton, who by indefatigable application established and brought to perfection the most extensive comb-manufacture in England; and though he had not a scholastic education, attained by his own exertions considerable knowledge in different branches of learning and erudition, particularly in mathematics.—At *Coventry*, aged 65, Mr. John Horsfall, ribbon manufacturer.—Aged 85, Mr. Abraham Hopkins.—Aged 91, Mrs. Howard. She was the oldest inhabitant of Spon-street, where she had resided more than half a century.—At *Rugby*, aged 65, Mrs. D. Smith, relict of the late Rev. T. Smith, Rector of Clay-Coton, Northamptonshire.

WILTSHIRE.

Curious Antiquities.—On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of July, Mr. Cannington opened various barrows in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. and with the aid and assistance of A. B. Lambert, Esq., and found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and broaches in amber, wood, and gold; one of which, for its elegance and appropriate form, is at once a proof of the nobility of the person for whom the barrow was raised, and the elegance of the arts at the period of the interment, about 3000 years from the present period. The shape of this curious article is conical, and the exact form of the barrow itself, which it was most probably intended to figure. Conceive a piece of wood, imbricated in layers, one over the other, to the summit of the cone, and covered with thin plates of pure gold, and adorned with circles round the middle, and near the bottom, with a triangular festoon about the lower edge, in which are two holes for a thread or wire to suspend it.

Died. At *Mere*, aged 63, the Rev. Henry Gore, Rector of Staplehurst, Kent. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A., 1768, M. A. 1771, B. D., 1791.) and served the office of Proctor in 1779. Mr. Gore was a descendent of an antient and respectable family in this county. His grandfather, Colonel Hugh Gore, fought in defence of King Charles II., and sealed his loyalty with his blood, on the scaffold at Exeter.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Cockhill*, aged 87, John Fortescue, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, the oldest officer on the superannuated list, and probably the last survivor of the memorable crew of the Centurion, who accompanied Commodore Anson on his celebrated Voyage round the World:—having before sailed with his lordship to the coast of Guinea, and to the West Indies. When Lord Anson afterwards

wards presided at the Admiralty Board, he was made Post Captain, and continued in the service, till the peace of 1763. Having contracted a violent local scurvy in his first voyage round the world, he passed the greater part of his latter years in retirement, at his paternal estate of Cock-hill; endearing himself to a small circle of friends, by continual acts of social kindness, and by conversation enlivened with frequent narrations of former professional occurrences, of which he retained to the last a perfect recollection.—At *Ham-court*, Thomas Bland, Esq. Colonel of the South Worcester Volunteers. His remains were interred at Upton with military honours, and were followed to the grave by a long train of carriages belonging to the neighbouring families, every house in Upton was shut upon the occasion, as a token of respect, and the deep sorrow manifested by every spectator, demonstrated the esteem in which the deceased was held by all ranks. Colonel Bland, to the attributes of a finished gentleman, added those qualities of the head and heart, which constitute the essential ornaments of a soldier and philanthropist. Brave, without rashness; generous, without profusion; liberal, without ostentation; charity ranked him one of her most disinterested votaries: in his private benefactions, the chillings of avarice, under the name of prudence, never marred the nobler feelings of his heart; never was a commanding officer more devotedly beloved; never was the loss of an hospitable benefactor more sincerely deplored. Possessing military talents of the first order, acquired by much active service both in Europe and America; he was endowed with all that *je ne sçai quoi* of marshal tactics, which all admired, but few can imitate. In fine, whatever were his failings, and of them he had as few as most men, they were totally eclipsed by that public and private virtue which will shed a lasting glory on the tablet engraved to his memory. Dear to the brave, esteemed by the good, and beloved by all who knew his intrinsic worth, in him the country has lost an able defender, the regiment a gallant and heroic officer, and society a distinguished ornament.—At *Coney-green*, St. John's, John Symondes, Esq.

YORKSHIRE.

At Eversham, near North Cave, some sawyers, while at dinner, on Thursday the 13th of July, (the extreme heat of which will not soon be forgotten) on looking round, observed a great smoke arising out of the sawpit, and found on going thither, that the chips, saw-dust, &c. were in flames. Attributing this to the act of some unlucky boys, they put out the fire, and returned into the house, but in a few minutes their exertions were again necessary; as it was ascertained that no person had been near the place, the fire is supposed to have been caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from the saw, which had been set up in a curved state against one side of the sawpit.

Married. At *Bridlington*, the Rev. Benjamin Hobson, of Driffield, to Miss Marshall, daughter of Mr. Stephen Marshall, merchant.—At *Barnard Castle*, Timothy Holmes, Esq., of Bury, Suffolk, to Miss C. A. Hanby, daughter of the late Joseph Hanby, Esq. of Eastwood-hall.

Died. At *Sheffield*, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Wilson, cutler, of Sycamore-street, a tradesman of unsullied integrity, who, for his benevolence and charity to the poor had few to excel him. The distressed did not apply to him in vain, for his hand and his purse were always ready in the cause of humanity, and to support the interest of religion; his death is deeply regretted, not only by his family, but by the poor and rich, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—aged 38, Mr. William Warres, merchant, a Captain of the Sheffield Volunteer Infantry. To the character of strict integrity as a man, he added the true spirit and patriotic zeal of an Englishman. He was one of the first gentlemen who stepped forward in time of danger, to form the regiment commanded by the late R. A. Thorpe, Esq. and the present regiment can bear testimony to his superior skill and attention to duty as an officer. He supported himself with fortitude and resignation, under a very long and severe trial of bodily affliction, and died most sincerely lamented by his numerous friends.—At *Tunstal*, a small village, the population of which amounts to little than 100 inhabitants, Ellen Glanhen,

Glanhon, aged 107, and Ann Reynolds, 103.—At *Loughten-en-le-Morthen*, the old parish clerk of that village, aged 94 years, during that period his sight was so strong, that he had no occasion to use spectacles, and filled faithfully the following situations 76 years: parish clerk, sexton, grave-digger, parish ringer, and dog-whipper, and in his youthful days, he reaped with a sickle five statute acres of wheat in five days.—At *Scarborough*, the Rev. Charles Cory, B. A. late of Caius College, Cambridge.—At *Holburne-hill*, William Myles Airey, Esq.—At *Doncaster*, aged 85, Mr. William Lambert. He had formerly carried on the business of a wheelwright, from which he retired some years ago, having acquired an independent property. Under an impression that he might live to want, he had latterly become so penurious, as to deny himself the common necessities of life, and would permit no body to live in the house with him. He had for some time subsisted chiefly on fish, which he was accustomed to purchase, and to cook himself in small pieces as he wanted it, frequently keeping it till the smell became offensive to the neighbourhood, and water was his constant beverage. He was a constant attendant at church, and almost crawled there on the Sunday before his death. His face and hands were black with dirt, and to those sitting near him he was quite obnoxious. His wretched career terminated the following afternoon, when he was found dead in his chair.—At *Rise*, in Holderness, Mrs. Torre, wife of the Rev. Nicholas Torre, vicar of that parish.—At *Leeds*, aged 34, Mr. William Dinsley, organist of the parish church. At an early age he experienced one of the severest visitations incident to man, the total loss of sight. But for this privation Providence seemed to have amply compensated in the superior endowment of his mind. He was a strenuous advocate of religion and loyalty, eminent in his profession, an affectionate relative, a sincere friend, and while his mental qualifications feelingly enforced the necessity and worth of the former, they were combined with unwearied application in the discharge of his professional and domestic duties.—At *Hull*, aged 94, George Renton, an out pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. This veteran, who had fought at Dettingen and Calloden, was equally celebrated as a votary of Mars, Hymen, and Bacchus, had *thirteen* wives, six of whom were living at one time. For the last seven years of his life the principal part of his subsistence was water, fortified with a due proportion of gin.—Aged 76, Mrs. Gunhouse, widow of the late Captain Richard Gunhouse, of the Olive Branch. While breaking the shell of a crab, a splinter ran into her thumb. Her arm soon after began to swell, and a mortification ensued, which occasioned her death within ten days after the accident.—Mrs. Pindar, by her register it appears, that she was born at South, in Lincolnshire, the 7th, of July, 1704, so that she had attained the age of 103 years.

MIDSUMMER ASSIZES.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Lawrence and Mr. Justice Le Blanc.—*Berkshire*, Thursday, July 28, at Abingdon.—*Oxfordshire*, Saturday, July 30, at Oxford.—*Gloucestershire*, Wednesday, August 3, at Gloucester.—*City of Gloucester*, same day, at the City of Gloucester.—*Monmouthshire*, Saturday, August 6, at Monmouth.—*Herefordshire*, Tuesday, August 9, at Hereford.—*Shropshire*, Saturday, August 13, at Shrewsbury.—*Staffordshire*, Wednesday, August 17, at Stafford.—*Worcestershire*, Saturday, August 20, at Worcester.—*City of Worcester*, the same day, at the City of Worcester.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Grose and Baron Thompson.—*Northamptonshire*, Tuesday, July 26, at Northampton.—*Rutlandshire*, Friday, July 29, at Oakham.—*Lincolnshire*, Saturday, July 30, at the Castle of Lincoln.—*City of Lincoln*, same day, at the City of Lincoln.—*Nottinghamshire*, Thursday, August 4, at Nottingham.—*Town of Nottingham*, same day, at the Town of Nottingham.—*Derbyshire*, Saturday, August 6, at Derby.—*Leicestershire*, Thursday, August 11, at the Castle of Leicester.—*Borough of Leicester*, same day,

day, at the Borough of Leicester.—*City of Coventry*, Saturday, August 13, at the City of Coventry.—*Warwickshire*, same day, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Sir R. Graham, Knt. and Sir J. Bailey, Knt.—*Southampton*, Tuesday, July 26, Castle, Winchester.—*Wills*, Saturday, July 30, New Sarum.—*Dorset*, Wednesday, August 3, Dorchester.—*Decon*, Saturday, August 6, Castle of Exeter.—*Cornwall*, Wednesday, August 17, Rodmin.—*Somerset*, Wednesday, August 24, City of Wells.—*City and County of Bristol*, Tuesday, August 30, Guildhall, Bristol.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Lord Ellenborough and Chief Baron Macdonald.—*Hertfordshire*, Monday, August 1, at Hertford.—*Essex*, Wednesday, August 3, at Chelmsford.—*Kent*, Monday, August 8, at Maidstone.—*Sussex*, Saturday, August 13, at Lewes.—*Surrey*, Thursday, August 18, at Guildford.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Sir James Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Heath.—*Buckinghamshire*, Monday, August 1, at Buckingham.—*Bedfordshire*, Thursday, August 4, at Bedford.—*Huntingdonshire*, Saturday, August 6, at Huntingdon.—*Cambridgeshire*, Monday, August 8, at Cambridge.—*Suffolk*, Thursday, August 11, at Bury St. Edmunds.—*Norfolk*, Monday, August 15, at the Castle of Norwich.—*City of Norwich*, same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Chambre and Mr. Baron Wood.—*City of York*, and *County of the same City*, Saturday, July 30, at the Guildhall of the said City.—*Yorkshire*, the same day, at the Castle of York. *Durham*, Tuesday, August 9, at the Castle of Durham.—*Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, and *County of the same Town*, Saturday, August 13, at the Guildhall of the said Town.—*Northumberland*, the same day, at the Castle of New Castle-upon-Tyne.—*Cumberland*, Friday, August 19, at the City of Carlisle.—*Westmorland*, Thursday, August 25, at Appleby.—*Lancashire*, Monday, August, 29, at the Castle of Lancaster.

WALES.

The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Burgess) has declined a translation from that See, on the ground that such removals are inconsistent with the due discharge of the Episcopal duties. He has established a kind of Provincial College for the education of youth, to qualify them better for ministering in the Welch Church. His Lordship has apportioned the tenth part of his revenues during life, and all his beneficed Clergy have added their contributions in support of this meritorious institution.

Married. At *Caermarthen*, Lieutenant Thomas, R. N. to Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of the late Thomas Morgan, Esq. of Birch Grove, Glamorganshire.—At *Mydrim*, Edward Davids, Esq. of Pibwr, to Miss Evans, of Cwm, Caermarthenshire.

Died. Humphry Jones, Esq. of Machynlleth, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Montgomery.—At *Caermarthen*, aged 86, Mr. Nathaniel Morgan.—At *Pentlepoir*, Pembrokeshire, Isaac Lewis, Esq.—Aged 49, in consequence of a fall from his horse, William Morris, Esq. of Blaemant, Breconshire, son of the late Lewis Morris, Esq. of Penrhyn, Cardiganshire, surveyor of crown lands.—At *Tenby*, aged 81, Edward Devenish, M. D.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, the Rev. W. L. Pinder, of Barbadoes, to Miss Harriet Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, Professor of Church History, at St. Andrews.—Captain Ramsay, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Mac Leod, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Mac Leod, of Mac Leod.—George Ross, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Barjarg, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.—At *Rosekoe-house*, Dumbartonshire, John Campbell, of Stonefield, Esq., to Miss Wilhelmina Colquhoun, daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart.—At *Barr*, Wigtonshire, John Hannay, Esq. younger, of Crochmore, to Miss Susanna M'Gill, daughter of John M'Gill, Esq. of Gleneaird.—At *Elgin*, the Rev. Thomas M'Farlane, of Edinkellie, to Miss

Miss Palmer.—At *East Elchies*, Dr. James Gordon, of Keith, to Miss Mary Murray Grant, daughter of the late John Grant, Esq. of Gallovie.—At *Greenock*, Capt. Beaton, of the Melville castle, revenue cruiser, to Miss Margaret Stewart, second daughter of R. Stewart, Esq.—At *Throsk*, Stirlingshire, James Wilson, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Wilhelmina, younger daughter of William Dear, Esq.—At *Barskimming house*, William M'Donald, Esq. younger, of St. Martins, advocate, to Miss Miller, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir William Miller, Bart. of Glenlee, one of the Senators of the college of Justice.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, William Simpson, Esq. of Parsons Green, many years cashier to the Royal Bank of Scotland.—The Rev. Robert Walker, one of the ministers of Canongate.—Aged 90, Mr. John M'Intyre, many years an eminent teacher of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages.—Mrs. Charlotte Wood, wife of Rollo Gillespie, Esq. and daughter of the deceased John Wood, Esq. late Governor of the Isle of Man. The Rev. Joseph Johnston, minister of Innerleithan.—At *Ayr*, Charles M'Mikan Buchan, Esq. of Kellantringar.—At *Lawrencekirk*, the Right Rev. Joseph Watson, a much respected Bishop of the episcopal church of Scotland.—At *Cannethan-house*, James Lockhart, Esq. of Castle-hill.—At *Clochfoldich*, Lient. Col. Alexander Stewart, late of the 42d regiment, in which he had served thirty years, and commanded in Egypt on the memorable 21st of March, 1801.—At *Dunchattan*, Mrs. Mary Moore, relict of George Mackintosh, Esq. merchant, of Glasgow.—At *Glasgow*, Robert Dunlop, Esq. merchant.—At *Irongray*, John Waugh, labourer, aged 83; and twelve hours afterwards, Mary Stott, his wife, aged 82. They had been married upwards of sixty years.—At *Skerrey*, John Mackay, Esq. Captain of the Tongue volunteers.—At *Ringsbarns*, in the 64th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Arnott, D. D. minister of that parish, Professor of Divinity in St. Mary's College, and rector of the university of St. Andrew's.—At *Rockcilla*, near Glasgow, Robert Græme, Esq. sheriff substitute of Lanarkshire.—At *Bowers Well*, near Perth, Thomas Hay Marshall, Esq. of Glenalmond.—At *Whitehouse*, aged 91, Mrs. Farquharson, relict of Alexander Farquharson, of Balfour.—At *Perth*, Thomas Marshall, Esq. Provost of that city, where his name will long be remembered with affection and gratitude. His illness was originally occasioned by one of those magnanimous actions that marked his character—seeing from a window, which overlooks the river Tay, a man struggling for life in the stream, he ran across the bridge, and plunged into the water to save him. The extraordinary exertion proved fatal to himself, and brought upon him the complaint, which ended only with his life. To his private virtues, were added great activity, and public spirit. His native town has been improved, ornamented, and extended, in an astonishing manner under his auspices, and the ground, on which the seminaries are erected, was his gift. His death is regarded by his fellow citizens, as a public loss. On the day of his funeral, all the shops were shut up, and ten thousand people followed him to the grave. Among others the Duke of Athol, shewed him this last mark of attention.

IRELAND.

The very important cause between the Earl of Ormond, plaintiff, and John Kingston James, defendant, has been tried before the Lord Chief Justice Downes and a special jury of merchants. The suit was instituted by the Earl of Ormond, for the purpose of establishing his right to the Priséage of Wines imported into Ireland, which was resisted by the defendant. After a full hearing, the Solicitor General called his evidence, and proved the original grant to the ancestor of the present Earl, by Henry II. and all the subsequent grants, letters patent, and leases, and the pedigree of the Ormond family from the reign of Henry II. to the present Earl, a period of upwards of 700 years, and the payment of the prisage in kind. The defendant's counsel upon this admitted, that it was impossible to resist the right after the evidence that had been given; but, in order to save the costs, he contended that Lord Ormond was bound to have tendered the defendant 40s. per ton for freight, before the action was brought. The Lord Chief Justice then said

said, there might be some weight in the objection if the defendant had not contested the right, he did not rely that he was entitled to be paid 40s. or that he had a lien for that or any other sum, which, if paid, he would deliver the wines. He never urged that, but denied the right altogether, and that it was then found impossible to resist the right of Lord Ormond to prisage wines in kind under the grants which have appeared in evidence, giving his ancestors that right in all parts of Ireland, and which has been incontestably proved to have existed 500 years and upwards, and that all ground of opposition to the claim was for ever set at rest. The jury immediately gave a verdict for Lord Ormond, by which his Lordship has most completely established his right to take in kind the prisage and butlerage of all wines imported into Ireland, and to take the duties in kind, and not by composition, the present average of which is from 15,000l. to 20,000l. per annum.

Marrried. At *Leftus Hill*, the seat of John J. Henry, Esq. John Nuttall, Esq. to Miss Dorethea Falkner, eldest daughter of Daniel Falkner, Esq. late of Abbotstown.

Died. At *Kilkenny*, aged 60, Lieut. Gen. Eyre Power French, brother to the late Earl of Clancarty.—At *Kilskeer*, in the diocese of *Meath*, aged 25, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, rector of that parish, and third son of the Earl of Carrick. There have been few individuals, whose premature death has excited in all ranks of the community a deeper or more universal regret, for his virtues were many, and his faults fewer in number, and smaller in magnitude than fall to the lot of mortals. In domestic life amiable and endearing—in the discharge of his pastoral function, persevering, and ardent. Attached to his vocation from principle, he was zealous without bigotry, religious without austerity, and charitable without ostentation, to christians of whatever denomination. His earthly remains were deposited in his parish church, amidst the deep and sincere lamentations of those whose interests he held as his own, and whose affections he ever preferred to personal emolument.—At *Feltrim*, near Dublin, the Right Hon. Lady Tyrawly, daughter of the late Richard Levenge, Esq. of Calverstone, in the county of Kildare. Her Ladyship's landed property, which is very considerable, it is supposed devolves to the Countess of Granard.—At *Drumaul*, aged 102, Mr. John Reside, farmer. His long life adds another instance to the many we have upon record of the effects of temperance on the human frame. Temperate in all his meals, he enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health till near his last. He was perhaps, never intoxicated during his whole life, and his manner of living more resembled the antients, than the pampered and voluptuous sons and daughters of the present day.—At *Belfast*, in consequence of the bruises he received by falling from a vessel at the quay, Robert Gemmell, Esq. merchant.—At *Neath*, aged 106, Mary Owen. She was born on the day of the accession of Queen Anne, and enjoyed a wonderful share of good health and spirits, until within a month or two of her death.—At *Ballygurtun*, *Kilkenny*, at the extraordinary age of 118 years, during the lapse of which he never experienced an hour's illness, Denis Carrol, farmer.—At *Roseyards*, near Ballymoney, aged 82, the Rev. John Tennent. He had been pastor of the seceding congregation at that place upwards of fifty-seven years, and during all that long period had never been prevented from preaching by sickness or otherwise, even for a single sabbath.—At *Croom*, Mrs. O'Flaherty, relict of Michael O'Flaherty, of Dunaman. Her remains were followed to the grave by upwards of an hundred of her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.—At *Ballyknocken*, aged 96, Edward Mills, farmer. He beetled two stocks of flax on the morning of his death, after which he set out to attend the funeral of a neighbour; on the way he was suddenly seized with a numbness, was carried home, and expired in a few hours.—At *Ennis*, the Rev. Dr. James Barrett, titular Dean of Killaloe; a character as near perfection as the lot of humanity admits of. For upwards of half a century he continued to shew to the world what a clergyman ought to be, and how much real good a hearty lover of mankind may do in that station. If domestic disquietude annoyed any of his flock, the dæmon was subdued by the precepts he instilled and the morality which he inculcated. The writhings of disease

disease were mitigated by the balm of his divine councils, and poverty never applied to him in vain. Under his protecting influence youth found an asylum from vice and wretchedness, and was trained up in the paths of virtue and truth. The shivering mendicant was prepared to meet the severity of approaching winter through his bounty and his influence. Upon his decease the shops were all closed, and business completely at a stand in Ennis, whilst the general gloom which sate on every countenance more forcibly portrayed the character of departed worth than volumes written on the subject could possibly convey. Dr. Barrett was in the 86th year of his age, and had been for forty-six years the faithful pastor of Ennis. Some people imagined that he was possessed of money; but those who thought so did not follow his steps to the mansions of misery and distress; if they had, their coffers would be like his, destitute of a single guinea.—At *Cork*, Lieut. Pratt, of the 5th regt. He was handing his father, who had come from Kinsale to see him, out of the transport, when his foot slipped, and he fell overboard and rose no more. He was a fine young man, equally distinguished for humanity and bravery.—At *Killarney*, the Rev. Mr. Norris, of the Order of St. Francis, and Guardian of the Convent of Irrelagh, in the diocese of Ahodoe. His death was extremely sudden: without any previous symptom of sickness, he expired a few minutes after having performed his duty at the altar.—At *Gluncullen*, near Kiltiernan, county of Dublin, aged 109 years 3 months and 17 days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch enjoyed a perfect state of health until within a few days of his death—He was a keen sportsman, and a constant companion of the famous Johnny Adair, of Kiltiernan: he was a jolly companion, and much attached to his native whiskey, of which he drank regularly two quarts every day in grog, until a week before his death. His funeral was attended by above 500 persons from the neighbouring villages.—At *Dublin*, Edward Litton, Esq. of Hollis-street. His funeral was attended by the Patients of Simpson's hospital, as a tribute of respect to the memory, of their zealous, active, and benevolent trustee, and by the children of St Mark's Parochial school. His virtuous, mild, and benevolent disposition, both in public, and private life, endeared him to all who were acquainted with him; for his heart was ever open to the tears of the distressed, and his greatest anxiety, was to soften the affliction, of the widow and the orphan.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Died. At *Calcutta*, Lieut. E. S. Frissell, of the Bombay establishment, for several years assistant to Colonel Close, the resident at Poonah. Mr. F. when almost a stripling, was selected from an inferior place in the army, by men of great sagacity and experience, to fill civil stations of such importance as are very seldom, in any country, bestowed on unpatronized youth. No man who knew him will deny that he well justified the choice. He had diligently studied the character of the inhabitants of India, and he thoroughly penetrated into the arts of their statesmen and negociators. He spoke correctly and fluently the general popular language of this country, and he possessed a competent knowledge of the Persian, which has almost ceased to be an Indian language, which, like the French in Europe, has become the dialect of ministers and courts, and without which a negociator scarcely escapes the reproach of vulgarity and ignorance. No part of oriental knowledge that is useful or practical was neglected by his sound and active understanding. He employed himself successfully in applying to the peculiar state of India the principles of that important science which explains the origin and distribution of national wealth. He followed the progress of this science, and was familiar with the most recent speculations of the economists of Europe. He even hoped, from the facts which

which he observed in India, to have illustrated some of the most difficult parts; the laws of exchange, the theory of money, and the intricate details of coinage. But though the structure of his mind, as well as the nature of his occupations, chiefly directed him towards those branches of oriental knowledge which are immediately referable to the business of life, he was by no means insensible to the allurements of those parts of the literature of the East, which are chiefly valuable as objects of liberal curiosity, and sources of elegant amusement: but he was fearful of devoting to them that large portion of time which the study of them exacts, lest they might impair his relish for the polite literature of the West; of which he never doubted the superiority, and which he valued and cultivated as the literature of that beloved country where he vainly hoped to have passed the larger portion of his life. He was employed in collecting materials for an Abridgment of the Mahratta History, which would have furnished the European historians with an useful model in the critical examination of authorities, in the selection of those facts which characterize the moral and political state of a country, and in the successful investigation of the causes of its prosperity or decay. All his projects of usefulness, and hopes of enjoyment, have now been cut short by an early death. He has left no memorial of what he was, or what he could have done; but he has left friends, some of whom in distant times and countries will occasionally devote a pensive moment to his memory. They will call to mind, with a melancholy pleasure, the excellent talents and endowments which have been slightly noticed here. But they will reflect more often, and with other feelings of pleasure, on his modesty and benevolence, his mild sincerity, his firm friendship, and inflexible integrity.—At Vienna, on the 3d of May, the Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, brother of the Earl of Moira.—On board his Majesty's frigate *Tartar*, aged 28, Capt. Bettesworth, commander of that vessel. The frigate lying off Bergen, watching the motions of some Danish vessels in the harbour, it was deemed possible to cut some of them out by means of the ship's boats. They accordingly proceeded under the direction of Mr. Sykes, the First Lieutenant, when four Danish gun-boats and a schooner made a sudden and unexpected attack upon her. The action continued upwards of an hour, during which time Lieutenant Sykes succeeded in capturing one of the boats, but was compelled to relinquish his prize. By the very first shot the Captain was unfortunately killed, while in the act of firing off one of the guns. Mr. Fitzhugh, a Midshipman, and several of the crew were also slain. The enemy, however, had reason to repent of their attack, for one of their vessels was sunk and the remainder dispersed, having sustained considerable damage. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be great in killed and wounded. Captain Bettesworth had often distinguished himself by his gallant conduct on former occasions; particularly on the 4th of February, 1804, while Lieutenant of the *Centaur*, with Sir S. Hood. In conjunction with Lieut. R. C. Reynolds, of the same ship, he boarded and cut out from under Fort Edward, Martinique, *Le Curieux*, of 16 guns. In this enterprize Lieut. Reynolds was killed, and his gallant companion so dreadfully cut and shot in various parts, that his recovery was some time extremely doubtful. For this achievement he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the command of the vessel he had so gallantly captured. He remained in the West Indies, capturing the enemy's cruizers, until the arrival of Lord Nelson in quest of the Toulon fleet. He was the officer who, when commander of the *Curieux* brig, brought the dispatches from Lord Nelson, when in pursuit of the combined fleet in the West Indies, in 1805, on which occasion he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain. Capt. Bettesworth was lately married to Lady Hannah Grey, sister to Earl Grey, (see Vol. II. 430.) and had just fitted out the frigate in which he so prematurely lost his valuable life.—At Quebec, aged 46, the Hon. Henry Allcock, his Majesty's Chief Justice of the province of Lower Canada. In the exercise of his judicial duties he evinced the advantages which attend the forming of a legal scholar at the English bar; and in the various high offices which he filled he acquitted himself with the utmost credit. He was an upright, assiduous, and able judge; his memory was retentive, his judgment clear and penetrating;

his

his mind irradiated the dark code of provincial jurisprudence; his language was singularly select and perspicuous, and his judgments and decision cannot be remembered without a pleasure tempered by regret. In the habitudes of private life his manners were characteristic of an Englishman—sincere and unaffected, yet affable and conciliatory. In a word, his public and private virtues will have a long continuance in the hearts of the old and of the new subjects of this province, and his death will be mourned with general and unfeigned sorrow. —Drowned, off Memel, at the same time with Lord Royston, Colonel Pollen. This gentleman was the only son of the Rev. George Pollen, of Little Bookham, in Surrey. He was in the 33d year of his age; and, possessing a fine and vigorous understanding, highly improved by education, and by his very extensive and interesting travels, there is no doubt, if he had returned to his native country (as he was attempting to do when this dreadful accident put a period to all his hopes) but he would have proved a distinguished ornament of it. His fortune would have been large, and his abilities and his experience would have amply qualified him for a seat in parliament. In 1796, on his coming of age, he opposed the interest of the Duke of Norfolk, for the representation of the populous borough of Leominster, which he carried by a majority of one. He afterwards raised a regiment of Fencibles at his own expence, for the service of Government, and attended with it on its being ordered to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; but for several years he has been constantly travelling on the continent. At St. Petersburg he married one of the daughters of Sir Charles Gascoigne (sister to the Countess of Haddington, now married to Mr. Dalrymple) who was with him when the wreck took place, but appears to be happily saved. —At his seat, at the head of *Lake Ontario*, Capt. Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Indian Chief, of the Six Nations. —At *Claverack*, aged 52, General Samuel B. Webb. In the year 1775, General Webb was a volunteer at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and soon after was appointed aid-de-camp and private secretary to General Washington. In 1776, he was promoted to the command of a regiment. In 1782, and until the close of the revolutionary war, he commanded the light infantry of the American army, with the rank of Brigadier General. General Webb was greatly esteemed for his social virtues—hospitable and benevolent, his loss will long be lamented by his friends and acquaintance. —At *Charleston*, South Carolina, aged 25, Mr. George Woodham, late of Covent-garden Theatre. This young man's powerful retentive faculty and brilliant musical abilities enabled him to take Mr. Braham's part in "The Cabinet," on that gentleman's secession, at three hours notice, in which he displayed great science, and received general approbation. He came by his death in an *encore*, where his exertion burst a blood vessel; after which he survived but a few days. At *Philadelphia*, aged 87, Dr. John Red. —At *Petersburgh*, Mr. J. D. Burke, a native of Ireland. While dining at a tavern, the present politics of France becoming the subject of discourse, Mr. B. in the course of conversation said that the French were all a pack of rascals. A Frenchman named Coquebert, who happened to be dining there at the time, took the matter as an insult offered to him, a challenge and a duel was the consequence. On the second fire, Mr. C.'s ball passed through the heart of his antagonist, who expired without a groan. Mr. Burke was buried with military honours, and, in consequence of a request contained in his will, without any religious ceremony.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On June 30th the Act for a Local Militia in England received the royal assent. The purpose of it is to provide a body of trained men throughout the kingdom for internal defence, in addition to the former standing militia, and in

aid of, or, as the case may require, supplementary to, the volunteer force. It is enacted that the number of the local militia shall not exceed such as with the addition of the volunteers and yeomanry will amount to six times that of the militia as levied under the act of the 42d of the present reign; and that it is to make up deficiencies in the volunteers and yeomanry to that proportion. The men for this service are to be ballotted from those between the ages of 18 and 30 who are returned in militia lists, and no substitutes are to be allowed. They are to be enrolled to serve for four years. Persons who are ballotted and do not appear to be enrolled are to be fined in sums of 30, 20, and 10 pounds, according to their incomes; which fines are to exempt them from ballot for two years only. The local militia-men are to be trained for 28 days in the year in their own county, or, if they amount to less than a battalion, in some adjoining county. In case of invasion they may be embodied and marched to any part of Great Britain; and they may also be called out for the suppression of riots. Counties are made liable to a fine of 15*l.* per man for all deficiencies in number.

From this sketch it appears that two consequences will ensue from the act—It will (as it has already done) fill again the thinned ranks of the volunteers, for the purpose of procuring exemptions; and it will operate as a tax upon the opulent who have not entered among the volunteers, by the allowance of fines instead of service. What real addition it will make to the effective force of the country remains to be tried.

Parliament was prorogued on July 4th with a speech from the Lord Chancellor in his Majesty's name. After expressing approbation of all the measures of the ministers, and adverting to the flourishing state of the public revenue and credit, it touches upon the circumstances of the king of Sweden, and then proceeds to the affairs of Spain. That nation, struggling against the tyranny of France, is represented as no longer the enemy of Great Britain, but is recognized as a natural friend and ally. Parliament is informed that several of the provinces of Spain have applied to his Majesty for aid, which has been liberally promised, and his Majesty gives assurance that he will continue to make every exertion for the Spanish cause.

In conformity with these communications, a proclamation was published on July 5th, declaring the kingdom of Spain in a state of peace and amity with the British dominions. The public feeling had anticipated this result; and never was there an instance of greater unanimity of sentiment through all ranks and parties, than in the enthusiasm with which the patriotic efforts of the Spaniards is regarded in this country.

Spain has indeed been a scene of extraordinary interest during the past and preceding months. The resistance to French usurpation has pervaded every part of the peninsula not immediately possessed by the French arms, and has been conducted with a spirit and resolution worthy of a nation second to none in the annals of patriotic valour. The Council of Seville, availing itself of an article in the constitution relative to the case of the capital being possessed by foreign troops, has assumed sovereign jurisdiction, and formally declared war against France. It is the medium of union between all the south of Spain and the provinces of the North, and proceeds with great regularity in organizing a military force and performing other acts of government. The Spanish patriots have

have happily concurred in regarding Ferdinand VII. as their king; and his name will probably be of as much service to them as his person would have been.

Cadiz has been the theatre of some of the most important transactions. When the popular insurrection against the French authority broke out in that city, the governor, the Marquis de Solano, attempted to quell it, and treacherously put to death two of the delegates of the people whom he decoyed to a conference. The exasperated populace thereupon burst into his palace, seized and massacred him. The Spanish military and naval force having declared for the patriotic cause, the French admiral took all his men on board, and withdrew with his squadron of five ships of the line and a frigate to a detached part of the harbour. The Spaniards prepared to attack them, and declined an offer of assistance from the commander of the English blockading squadron. After a cannonade of two or three days, the French admiral was obliged to surrender his ships and men on June 14th.

A body of French troops, under the command of General Dupont, advancing from the frontier of Portugal to the succour of his countrymen in Cadiz, after sustaining some loss from the armed peasantry in passing the Sierra Morena, threw itself into Cordova. Dupont has since marched from thence to Andujar, where he is entrenched, the force of the country being collected against him. A reinforcement has been sent to him from Madrid, but it is doubtful whether it can join him; and in the meantime he remains in a perilous situation.

In the north, the town of St. Andero has been occupied by a French detachment, but has since been evacuated.

The most considerable action which has hitherto taken place was in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, between the General of Arragon, Palafox, and the French General Lefevre, about June 25. Several accounts of it have been received. That published by the Supreme Council of Seville states that the French, to the number of 12,000, meaning to enter Saragossa, were engaged by the patriots, and were all put to the sword, not a single man remaining to tell the tale. In this account there is probably some exaggeration, since we learn by a gazette extraordinary, printed at Saragossa, that on July 1, the French army encamped in the neighbourhood of that city began to bombard it with great fury, and made an attack on the gates, and that the attack was renewed at all points on the 2d, but that it was repulsed with great loss to the assailants from the fire of the Spanish batteries. It is also mentioned in the same gazette, that on June 28th the French army under General Moncey approached the city of Valencia, where they were received with a very destructive cannonade, in consequence of which they retreated by the road to Madrid.

Various other actions in Spain have been spoken of to the advantage of the Spaniards, but the particulars have not been sufficiently authenticated. It appears probable that in the different towns which have risen to shake off the yoke of France, many French have been sacrificed to the popular rage, or been made prisoners.

In the meantime Portugal has also asserted her independence. Oporto, which first threw off the French dominion, was recovered by them, but has again obtained its liberation, and has opened its port to the English. The neighbouring provinces followed the example, and the kingdom of Algarve in the

the south has entirely expelled the French, and proclaimed the Prince Regent. Lisbon only is in the hands of Junot, who will, doubtless, find it difficult to maintain his post, especially if the natives are assisted, as may be expected, by an English army.

In the whole peninsula the ardour of the people and their inveteracy against the French are scarcely to be described. The clergy seem to take the lead in inspiring patriotic zeal and hatred to their oppressors, and the religious turn of the nation is displayed in their public addresses. The day of trial, however, is fast approaching, and the contest will doubtless be severe and sanguinary. Joseph Bonaparte has entered Spain, and been proclaimed in some of the towns possessed by the French, but, it is said, with no acclamations. The patriots have received a temporary check, a considerable body having been defeated on July 14th by the French near Valladolid with the loss of their cannon. They seem, however, to have made an orderly retreat. Their misfortune was owing to an inferiority of cavalry in an open country.

The events in the north of Europe have afforded little interest. The seat of war has been confined to Finland. An attempt made by the Swedes to recover the capital, Abo, was defeated with loss; but the Russians have been gradually losing ground in the northern part of that province, and are said to have evacuated Wasa. The English armament, from which much was expected, has returned from Gottenburgh without attempting or effecting any thing, the cause of which has been a difference between the King of Sweden and General Moore, or rather the English cabinet, concerning plans of operations. The circumstances of it have not been given to the public; but it is impossible that another addition to our too numerous abortive expeditions can pass without a parliamentary enquiry. That some unreasonable proposal from the Swedish monarch has occasioned this breach is not improbable; but his character ought to have been well understood, before a co-operation so expensive, and in which the honour of the British arms was so much compromised, had been agreed upon. The King has since embarked for Finland, and it is conceived that a reconciliation between him and the Russian Emperor is not far distant.

Although the rest of Europe presents a temporary calm, yet all eyes are undoubtedly fixed upon Spain, and the events in that country cannot fail of influencing the state of general politics. Austria is said to be augmenting her military establishment, and there are rumours of disagreement between Russia and France on account of Poland. Prussia is not yet likely to be relieved from French troops, notwithstanding all the contributions imposed have been paid. Napoleon has declared that the present circumstances will not permit him to withdraw his troops; and he has reinforced his garrisons in Silesia.

An expedition that has been long lying at Cork has at length sailed, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley and Major General Spencer. It has been joined at Portsmouth by the transports with the troops from Gottenburgh, now under the command of General Burrard. The number of troops in the whole amounts to upwards of 29,000. The most vigorous efforts seem to be intended by administration for improving to the utmost this new chance of an effectual resistance to the insatiable ambition of our formidable foe.

In the United States of America the embargo is continued, though apparently

ly with increasing discontent among the people. The state of Massachusetts has publicly voted a censure on the measures of administration. Several American ships have been condemned in the French ports. It is probable that the recent events in Europe may add to the unpopularity of the French cause beyond the Atlantic.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The gallant resistance made by the Spaniards to the tyrannical yoke of Bonaparte is likely, among other beneficial effects, to have a favourable influence on commerce. The large proportion of French troops required to fight the cause of the Usurper in Spain, diminishes exceedingly the number of men allotted to the interdiction of British commerce. The wishes of the inhabitants of the different countries in which trade with England has been prohibited, are all in favour of an open intercourse, and these wishes are too strong to be repressed after the departure of the coercing power. In truth, as far as regards the Baltic, we have reason to believe that the suspension has never been rigorously enforced. British ships have often entered hostile ports under the American flag, and the last advices from Riga informs us that no less than eighteen sail of shipping are about to take in cargoes for a foreign country, by which it is well known that England is meant.

Our shipments to Spain and Portugal have already commenced, and are likely soon to become extensive. The depression in price of our manufactures, although still great, is considerably alleviated by the favourable prospects opened to us by the state of affairs in Spain. We would be most happy also to indulge the expectation of renewed intercourse with the United States. After a long interval of silence from France on this head, it appears that Bonaparte has expressed his readiness to give complete freedom to the American trade on the continent, provided England rescind her Orders of Council. He offers not only to revoke the Milan decree, which he issued in consequence of these Orders, but the Berlin decree which preceded them, and which was represented to have caused them. It is now for our Government to consider how they are to act. If the real motive of the Orders in Council was to force France to act with justice towards the Americans, that object is attained, and we ought to measure back our steps; but if our motive was to distress France, by depriving her of all direct intercourse with America, it is likely that the same motive may prompt the continuance of the measure. The vigour which it discovered made it popular for some time, but the evils which it has caused by the obstruction of all American traffic, have of late become so serious as to alter considerably the public feeling with regard to it. Now the real history of these hostile decrees on both sides is still in a great degree unknown to our countrymen. We shall, therefore, briefly state their origin and nature. In November, 1806, when Bonaparte's mind, always presumptuous, was elated beyond measure with the conquest of Prussia, he revenged himself for the affront we had put upon him by the recall of Lord Lauderdale, by issuing the well-known Berlin decree, or, as he termed it in his jargon, the "Blockade of the British Isles." This decree professed to declare all neutrals trading to and from Great Britain lawful prizes if taken by French privateers; but it soon appeared that this was an empty boast in regard to the Americans, the principal neutrals, for a letter from the French Minister of Marine, Decrès, to the American ambassadors at Paris, declared that this decree was not applicable to American ships. Accordingly the premium of insurance remained pretty much the same, and trade went on nearly as usual. Lord Grenville thought it necessary to retort the affront upon France by depriving her of the accommodation of neutrals in her coasting trade; and here the matter ended for the time.

time. Soon after the change of ministry, however, it was determined to abridge the privileges of those neutrals which were considered to be Dutch property, namely, the flags of Papenburgh, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, and Kniphausen. An Order of Council was issued, purporting, that after the 2d October, 1807, these vessels should not be permitted to trade otherwise than to and from Great Britain. They were thus excluded from trading between Germany and France; and our irascible antagonist, stung at this affront, and intoxicated with his successes over Russia, now ordered the actual execution of his Berlin decree, namely, that no ships coming from England should be admitted. Scarcely was this command issued when the British Orders of Council appeared, and these were as promptly followed by Bonaparte's Milan decree, which, to adopt again his own jargon, *denationalized* and subjected to capture whatever ships should comply with our injunctions. Next followed the American embargo on the 22d of December, since which nothing of public notoriety has occurred, until the arrival of an American gentleman from Paris, a fortnight ago, with the intelligence that Bonaparte was ready to permit the free trade of the Americans, if we would do the same. Such is the present state of the case; and there can be little doubt, that the resolute opposition of the Spaniards, among other good consequences, has made him lower his tone towards America.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the best mode of relieving the distresses of the West India Planters, have made in all four reports. The first of these related to the use of sugar in the distilleries, and has been abundantly discussed; the second regards the expediency of allowing the planters to barter sugar with the Americans, to the extent of the stores which the Americans bring to them. This freedom existed formerly to a limited extent, but the act of July, 1806, took it completely away. It is contended by Dr. Smith and other political economists, not only that our colonies would have prospered much more, but that Great Britain would have gained much more by their intercourse, had no monopoly ever existed, and had their trade from the beginning been open to all the world. Many among us have been so long accustomed to connect the idea of great profit with monopoly, as to consider the terms almost synonymous; but a very different effect will be produced on the mind of him who studies the principles of the "Wealth of Nations," and applies them to the present condition of our East and West India trade. Were the price of sugar high, and were our demand equal, or nearly equal, to our supply, it might be matter of doubt to admit of any relaxation of the monopoly; but the policy of such a measure can scarcely be questioned at present, when the market is glutted. A diminution of the quantity is exactly the object for which we contend. Plantation stores are annually brought from America to the value of about twenty-five or thirty thousand hogsheads of sugar, for which, under our present system, the planter must generally pay in bills, which amounts to the same thing as paying in money. The prayer of the second report of the West India Committee is, that the planters should be allowed to make their payments in sugar.

Another report from the same Committee urges the importance of allowing the refining of sugar to take place in the West Indies. At present it is carried on exclusively in Great Britain, the import of refined sugar being loaded with very heavy duties. In the French sugar colonies, on the contrary, complete freedom has always been given to refine sugar; the consequence of which has been, that these colonies have prospered as much without the aid of capital from the mother country as the British islands, with all the advantage of that capital. The last report recommends the adoption of measures for the use of rum in preference to French brandy, and for the introduction of molasses for fattening cattle in Great Britain. All these reports are of importance. The resolutions which the Legislature may be induced to adopt in regard to them, will affect not only the colonies, but the empire at large; and we therefore propose to discuss them at length on a future occasion.

Last month the usual issue of dividends took place to the extent of about six millions, and the money market was in consequence pretty well supplied.

PRICE

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock - - - - -	243
India Stock - - - - -	185½
3 per Cent. reduced - - - - -	69½
3 per Cent. Cons. - - - - -	68½
4 per Cent. Cons. - - - - -	85½
5 per Cent. Ann. - - - - -	99½
Bank Long Annuities - - - - -	19 1-16
Imperial Annuities - - - - -	7 11-16½
Omnium - - - - -	3
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	48 p.
Consols for Ac. - - - - -	69½

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in JULY 1808; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.

Grand Junction, 120l. ex. dividend of 2l. per share for the last half year.—Ellesmere, 53l. to 54l.—Kennet and Avon new shares, 4l. 10s. premium.—Ashby de la Zouch, 22l.—Chelmer, 57l.—West India Dock Stock, 152l. per cent. ex. div. of 5l. half-yearly.—London Dock Stock, 115l. per cent. ex. div. of 2l. 15s. ditto.—Globe Insurance, 116l. per cent. ex. div. 3l. ditto.—East London Water Works, 48l. per cent. premium.—West Middlesex ditto, 2l. to 10l. per cent. premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1808.

Harvest has for some time commenced with rye, pease, and oats, and with them has nearly finished in the most forward districts. Other grain will speedily follow, the present season promising an early harvest.

From the long continued drought, notwithstanding periodical flying showers of late, the crop of wheat only can be expected large, and that, with the benefit of a favourable harvest, will in all probability be extraordinary. A considerable quantity of smutted corn may yet be expected, from the nature of the season. Oats, barley, beans, and pease must not be expected to rise beyond middling crops. The same of seeds in general. Potatoes and hops promise well. The winter barley sown in Sussex and some few other places has stood the drought well, and is likely to be a good crop. The thousand-headed cabbage has grown luxuriantly, notwithstanding the want of rain.

Turnips, which were going off apace, will be revived by the rains, now generally approaching. It is doubtful whether the rains have come in time for any second crops of hay. In some parts harvest labourers are very scarce.

The quantity of live stock seems somewhat reduced in the country, and the keep has been very short. Small pigs, as usual, in plenty, but very few large good stores.

Smithfield. Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Lamb, 4s. to 7s. Veal, 5s. to 7s. Pork, 5s. to 6s. 8d. Bacon, 6s. 8d. Irish do. 5s. to 5s. 6d. Fat and Skins rather advanced.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The crops of grain and pulse of every kind appear strong and abundant; the wheat well headed, and the spring corn equally full, with a good bulk of straw; on warm soils in condition nearly ready for harvesting, particularly barley and oats. Some rye have already been cut.

Harvest men offer themselves in sufficient numbers, but demand great wages.

The

The fallows for wheat on strong lands, the season has been favourable for cleaning and making a good tilth for sowing in the autumn. The drought we have recently experienced has much injured the crops of young turnips, as they have suffered much from the ravages of the fly, and in some situations a large breadth of land has been sown a second time: however, it is now to be hoped the rains we have recently had will save the crops and renew the verdure on the meadows and pastures, which have been parched up by the late hot dry weather. The short bite in the pastures and artificial grasses, with the doubtful appearance of the new-sown turnip crops, have occasioned a considerable reduction in the prices of lean stock, offered in immense droves at the large old Midsummer fairs, where cart colts and horses were the only stock which sold readily and well, being much in request.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

SCOTLAND.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	81	6		72	8
Rye	55	11		60	8
Barley	44	3		49	5
Oats	38	10		40	10
Beans	63	10		70	10
Pease	65	9		73	3
Oatmeal	52	8		53	3
Bigg	—	—		46	7